Segregation — 1920

HOME OF WOMAN, WILLING TO SELL TO NEGRO, GUARDED

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
FEBRUARY 27, 1920

Resident at 4145 Enright Tells Police Man Telephoned Threat to Tar and Feather Her.

POLICEMAN IS SENT TO WATCH HER HOUSE

West End Association May Apply for Order Against Sale of Church Next Door to Negroes.

Mrs. Emil F. Dietrich, who recently contracted to sell her home at 4145 Enright avenue to L. C. Cleaves, a negro Bishop, last night asked for and obtained police protection, saying she had received a telephone call from a man who threatened to tar and feather her. Earlier in the evening, she said, another man had telephoned her that a committee would call on her to remonstrate against the sale.

Mrs. Dietrich said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that she contracted several months ago to sell the house for $8500 and received $100 down on it after she had heard that the United Presbyterian Church at Newstead and Enright avenues had been sold to negroes. Recently Bishop Cleaves told her she could cancel the bargain if she desired, she admitted, but she declined to do so.

A man called her on the telephone at 7 o'clock last night, she said, telling her a committee would visit her. The other call came two hours later, she said. A policeman was sent and he guarded the house during the night.

At a meeting of the West End Improvement Association during the evening a committee was appointed to investigate the advisability of applying for an injunction to prevent the sale of the church from being consummated. C. E. Ward, 4444 Delmar boulevard, a member of the church, said the suit could be filed in his name.

The St. Louis Negro Business Men's League met during the evening at 2752 Pine street and passed a resolution condemning the action of the Real Estate Exchange in threatening to expel any member who made or encouraged the sale to negroes of any property in the district bounded by Grand avenue, King's highway, Forest Park boulevard and the Hodiamont tracks. The league denounced the exchange's attitude as "unprogressive and unjust."

At the same time, the West End Improvement Association, which was originally formed for the purpose of keeping negroes from moving into blocks occupied exclusively by white persons, was passing a resolution expressing appreciation of the exchange's stand. Several contributions were received during the evening, including one from George Korn, who lives at 4141 Enright avenue, next door to Mrs. Dietrich

THREATENS U. S. ATTORNEY WITH BOMB UNLESS PROBE HALTS

KANSAS CITY MO POST
OCTOBER 6, 1920

Letter Demands Investigation of Attack on Negroes' Homes Be Stopped.

A new phase of the bomb threat sport now prevalent in Kansas City, developed Wednesday morning when Francis M. Wilson, United States district attorney, received a letter through the mail at his office, demanding that he call off an investigation or suffer a bomb explosion.

The investigation has been conducted by agents of the department of justice. It relates to the throwing of a bomb onto the front porch of Pierce L. Darrow, Negro, 2004 Olive street, a week ago.

Mr. Wilson ordered an investigation of the bomb throwing on the ground that the possession of an explosive without a license would make the perpetrators of the act liable under the federal statutes. It was believed white residents of the neighborhood desired to drive the Negro out of the district and chose that method.

The letter, unsigned, is typewritten on wrapping paper and reads:

"Sir: Having read that you are to make an investigation about Negroes being bombed for having some of our members' names, you had better lay off; we will serve you like we are going to move them, so don't start something you can't keep up."

Mr. Wilson said that he would continue the investigation.

AVONDALE HOME WHICH IS FOR SALE TO COLORED PEOPLE ONLY

BOROUGH OF BRONX NEWS
JUNE 6, 1920

SIGN ON MRS. YAEGER'S HOME

Mrs. J. K. Yaeger is pictured standing on the front porch of her home on Camden avenue, Avondale, which she declares she will remodel into flats for colored families or sell to negroes only. At a short distance from the porch may be seen the excavation for a garage which Dr. Alfred Friedlander is about to build. Because of the proximity of this garage, at the entrance to Dr. Friedlander's estate of six acres, Mrs. Yaeger announces her plan of action.

There is also shown a sign which reads: "For Sale—To Colored People Only." Mrs. Yaeger says she has been offered $15,000 for her property which is within a block of one of Avondale's most exclusive districts, but she will sell only to colored persons she declares. Dr. Friedlander says he is not interested in what Mrs. Yaeger does but will proceed with his garage project.

CITIZENS PROTEST NEGRO INVASION

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
NOVEMBER 9, 1920

Vigorous protests against encroachments by negroes upon a white neighborhood between Graymont and Smithfield were made to the city commission Tuesday morning by a large delegation which asked that steps be taken to curb the inroads on the neighborhood.

No action was taken by the commission upon the protests and the matter was taken under advisement for further investigation by the entire commission and the city attorney. Rev. Charles R. Maxwell, Jr., pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, was the spokesman for the delegation. He stated that the church had been rebuilt twice because of the encroachments of the negroes. He stated that twice it had moved and that now the third church building erected is being encroached upon and a negro family has purchased property next door to it.

All of the members of the delegation were vigorous in their protests against negroes moving into the neighborhood. Commissioner Burruss informed the delegation that nothing could be done. But proposed that the matter be taken under further investigation to see if any remedy could be worked out. City Attorney Moore informed the delegation that the United States Supreme Court has ruled that laws attempting to prevent negroes from acquiring property in white neighborhoods are unconstitutional. Commissioner Burruss stated to the delegation that he had taken the matter up with tht negroes and that they had agreed to sell the house in question to the residents of the neighborhood if they would pay the initial payment and assume the indebtedness on the place.

A petition for gas connections for portions of Graymont was referred to Commissioner J. Ellis Brown.

A big delegation from Woodlawn, headed by R. K. Kennedy, presented a petition carying approximately 50 signatures asking for the establishment of a residence zoning about Sixtieth Street and First Avenue and forbidding the erection of any stores in that area. The delegation stated that a man is contemplating the purchase of a corner and the erection of a stand. The commission adopted a resolution authorizing the city attorney to draw up the necessary ordinance establishing the zone as requested.

R. H. Haygood appeared before the commission and stated that drains on several of the streets leading out of Tuscaloosa Avenue in West End are blocked by material for street purposes which has been placed there. Commissioner Burruss stated that the matter will be attended to and the streets put in condition and the material removed as soon as possible.

A petition for the installation of water pipes beyond Pratt City was granted by the commission.

A resolution was adopted providing for the placing of a two-inch water main on Thirty-Second Avenue, North, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth Streets. The main will connect with the city's system at North Birmingham. The cost of the main will be $346.

A petition for the paving of short North Twentieth Street was deferred by the commission until next Summer on the agreement of the petitioners and a number of protesting property owners.

Petitions for paving and for sewerage in Highland Terrace subdivisions were presented to the commission by John B. Rosenstihl. The petitions were referred to the department of public improvements.

An ordinance was adopted by the commission providing that no taxi stands may be maintained in front of hotels without the consent of the management of the hotels. The ordinance was introduced by Commissioner John H. Taylor.

The commission granted a request for the closing of Seventy-Sixth Street and Sloss Avenue adjacent to the Barrett School at East Lake between the hours of 10 and 12:30 o'clock daily.

The commission and the Birmingham Realty Company will take up the matter of clearing up some underbrush along the Norwood Boulevard.

SOUTH'S DEMOCRACY AGAIN TO THE FRONT IN OLD MISSOURI

The Houston Post

St. Louis, Mo.—Owners of property on Enright Avenue, between Sarah and Taylor, met at the home of R. S. Rauschkobl, 4162 Enright Avenue, and organized the Delmar-Enright Protective and Improvement Association, the chief avowed purpose of which is to prevent Negroes from acquiring homes on Enright Avenue and neighboring streets now occupied exclusively by whites.

The movement to organize followed the publication of a news story telling of the sale of the First United Presbyterian Church, at Newstead and Enright, to a Negro congregation, and the consequent sale of homes to Negroes by persons living on the street.

Raushkolb, who was elected president of the association, said after the meeting: "We have decided that the Negroes shall not pass. We want them to stay out peaceably but they have got to stay out. Forty-two people who own homes in these four blocks agreed here that they do not propose to be driven out by a black invasion."

The people of our group here are merely giving the frightened people plenty of chance to cool down. They will pass, they say

GANNON REBUKES MAN FOR SALE TO NEGROES

HOBOKEN N J OBSERVER
MARCH 23, 1920

Director Gannon made public this morning a copy of a letter he had sent to a Mr. Adams, of 432 Fairmount avenue, who, he had been informed, contemplated selling a house in a residential section to a colored family. He says:

"My attention has been called to the fact that you intend selling the property which you recently purchased at 432 Fairmount avenue, to colored people. While I realize that the colored man has as much right to buy and sell real estate as anyone else, I am also mindful of the fact that most colored folks prefer to make their investment in a section where they know that their presence is not objectionable and where they will have as their neighbors people of their own race. However, the housing situation is so acute that all restraints in matters of this kind are suspended, and everyone's objective, whether black or white, is to keep a roof over his head. Because of these circumstances some very estimable colored person might consider purchasing your property, who otherwise would confine himself to another section.

"I am not altogether surprised to learn of your intention, because your course of conduct, as drawn to my official attention during the last year and a half, would justify me in thinking that you would do most anything out of a spirit of malice and revenge.

"I recall very well your course of conduct toward a tenant in your former Romaine avenue house and how you persisted in hounding this family, with no man in the household to defend them, until they were driven out of every place they rented after they left your property as a result of your lies and anonymous letters. I also recall that not until the matter was presented to the Prosecutor of this county did you cease your malicious and vindictive tactics toward this tenant.

"My purpose in writing this letter is to advise you that I am well aware of what you are trying to do, and to serve notice upon you or any person who might connive with you to ruin this neighborhood, that there is a remedy which will be promptly and efficiently applied by the officials of this city should you persist in going through with this dastardly program.

"Your patriotic ancestors bearing the honored name, John Quincy Adams, would turn over in their graves if they knew that their posterity would stoop to anything so mean and contemptible as this."

CLAYTON NEGROES LOWER THE PRICE ASKED FOR HOME

DENVER COL POST
JUNE 4, 1920

Would Now Sell Residence in White District for $7,000.

A new proposal by Mrs. Emma Davis and Claude de Priest, Negroes, for the sale of their home at 2649 Gaylord street, is before the Clayton Improvement association Tuesday.

Foster Cline, president of the association, said that the Negroes have reduced their price on the property from $10,000 to $7,000. The offer was made in a letter from R. B. Farnett, attorney for Mrs. Davis and de Priest.

Mr. Cline last week wrote to the Negroes saying that the price of $10,000 was "blackmail" and that he would withdraw his personal assurance that the colored people would not be molested at their home.

"As a result of that letter, the price has come down to $7,000," said Mr. Cline Tuesday. "If they will take off $1,000 more we may be willing to settle for $6,000. That is more than the property is worth, but we may concede that to save difficulty."

A conference in an effort to adjust the price difference is planned for this week.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
JUNE 15, 1920

MOVING BY NEGROES IN WHITE BLOCKS IN ASHBURNER'S HANDS

City Manager Ashburner was yesterday appointed a committee of one to adjust the difficulties between white citizens of Brambleton and negroes of that section, growing out of the alleged encroachments of the latter on white territory. The matter was taken up yesterday afternoon by the city council and the Eastern Civic Improvement League, of Brambleton, of which J. W. Halstead is chairman, and which has been considering this problem for several weeks.

Mr. Ashburner stated yesterday that he was confident the matter could be adjusted to the benefit of all parties concerned, and reiterated the statement of the council that colored sections of the city would be given improvements which would preclude the desire on the part of negroes to buy property in white neighborhoods.

City Manager Ashburner, with members of the city council, has been working in conjunction with the League for several weeks, in an effort to adjust the difficulties between the two races in Brambleton, and it is believed that the matter can now be settled and that trouble will be averted. The difficulties were brought about by the fact that negroes had purchased property in a block in Brambleton in which white people were living. A mass meeting was called, and it was feared that trouble would result, but the matter was promptly straightened out and Mr. Ashburner believes the situation will be entirely relieved within a very short time.

SEGREGATION LAW "SNAGS" SCHOOL PLAN

The Columbus Ledger
June 6 1920

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 26.—Considerable opposition has been created against the erection of the proposed Negro high school at Twenty-sixth and Hamilton avenue. The location is near to the Waverly Terrace school and is in one of the desirable residential districts of the city. The contention is that the Negro school should be placed in a locality whose future is more nearly akin to the growth of the Colored sections.

Bomb Blast Shakes South Side Flats

The Chicago Defender

Monday night shortly before midnight a bomb exploded in the entrance of a three-story flat building at 4930 Calumet avenue completely wrecking the entrance, throwing the occupants of the first two flats out of their beds, burying a three-year-old child under the debris in the parlor of the first floor flat. Only the quick work of her father saved her from suffocation. As usual the police "have no clew" as to the guilty parties. The bomb followed a meeting of the Grand Boulevard Protective Association, in which a strenuous effort was made to raise more funds to keep persons of color from residing south of Thirty-ninth street. It also followed closely on the heels of a warning sent to S. Zuker (white), 1110 Marquette road, which told him to get his tenants out of the flats which were bombed and to replace them with whites.

Heavy Damage Done

The damage to the building alone will amount to over $3,000, according to Mr. Zuker. The damage done to the furniture of the three tenants will amount to nearly that much. The building is occupied on the first floor by John Mitchell, wife and three-year-old girl, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Maxwell and Miss Mary Williams; on the second floor lives Louis Ephrian and wife and Verge Maneice and wife; R. S. Oliver, wife and three children, ages four years, two years and nine months old. The guilty culprits cared not for the lives of the sleeping little ones nor their parents.

The only clew is that of an automobile. It was seen to stop and two men get out, one with a search light, pause a moment in the doorway and then drove away. As they rounded the corner the explosion was heard. When the Defender reporter arrived Tuesday morning a man from the chief of police's office was on the scene. The marble entrance was badly wrecked. The owner and those close to the situation believe the meeting was either directly or indirectly behind the bombing. A meeting will be held in the near future where plans will be laid to combat with the vicious and hellish warfare started by these bomb-throwers. No definite information could be obtained. The landlord intends to keep on renting as he has the past four years to people of color and the tenants declare they are going to stick it out if they have to protect themselves. It is rumored that the guilty parties are known to the police and that they boast the police can get no evidence on them. It was learned that only a short time ago a man was arrested and carried to the station only to be turned loose without being booked. He was caught coming out of an alley in the Hyde Park district with a bomb. Influences and money is claimed to have turned the trick.

NAB WHITE MAN AFTER BOMB BLAST

Chicago

Bystanders' Statement Causes

Arrest of Wealthy Defender Suspect

4-17-20.

Edwin Thompson (white), a nephew of John R. Thompson, who enjoys a national reputation as owner of a string of cafes over the country, was seized Tuesday night in the vicinity of 4406 Grand boulevard by the police shortly after a bomb explosion. It was the third explosion which has taken place at this particular address. Edwin Thompson, who lives at 4415 Grand boulevard, opposite Edwin P. Clark, an architect, was said to have been strongly opposed to Mr. Clark's advent into the neighborhood.

Signs Own Bond

The arrest of Thompson brought forth a flood of protests from various sources and Chief Garrity directed that he be permitted to sign his own bond. John R. Thompson in a statement said "that it was impossible for his nephew to have thrown the bomb." The detectives learned from A. J. Anderson, a chauffeur living near by, that a Sedan car had been seen to stop across the street and soon afterward the explosion occurred.

Noticed Automobile

Anderson says that the car was driven away and he noticed it circle the block several times in the vicinity. While he was still talking to the officer the Sedan drew up across the street and he pointed it out. The car bore license No. 12350 and was said by Edwin Thompson to have been the property of his brother-in-law. He insisted to the police that he just "happened" to be in the neighborhood when the bomb went off.

PROPERTY OWNERS PROTEST SALE OF LOTS TO COLORED PEOPLE

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 5th.—J. E. Lawrence, chairman of a committee of property owners in Fairland Annex in North Dallas, called on Edwin P. Dougherty, City Attorney pro tem, with his committee yesterday in regard to location of colored people in the annex. The property owners on Knox Ave., running northeast to the Cetral railroad tracks, have objected to one of the property owners in the district selling lots to them. They asked for legal information on the subject yesterday.

The block does not come within the segregation ordinance, Mr. Dougherty told them, and the property was bought without restriction in the deed. He informed them there is no legal method of preventing the sale of lots to colored people, and advised that the forty property owners protesting buy in the disputed land. An offer has been made to sell them the lots. Mr. Lawrence said purchase will be considered, and all reasonable measures will be taken to keep the property from being sold to colored people.

Segregation - 1920

POPULAR SENTIMENT

UNDER OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT popular sentiment is more potential than statute laws and written constitutions. Whatever is popular in any particular locality constitutes the rule of action in that locality. Whenever and wherever members of our group are subjected to wrongs and injustices it is due to the fact that such methods are countenanced by popular sentiment. Fortunately for our group we have justifiable grounds of complaint only in the extreme southern part of the country. This we believe is temporary and will in course of time be changed.

IN THIS CONNECTION it is pleasing to refer to our own city of Chicago as one of the most liberal, progressive and fair-minded localities in the country. Even during Ante-Bellum days when the question of the extension of slave territory was being agitated, popular sentiment in Chicago, regardless of party differences, could always be relied upon to support the cause of freedom and human rights. When the Republican party came forward and boldly opposed the extension of the slave power, it drew into its ranks on that issue such able and influential Democrats as Lyman Trumball, John M. Palmer, John A. Logan and thousands of others.

WHAT WAS TRUE of Chicago then is equally true now. There is no city upon the American continent in which popular sentiment is more strongly in favor of equality, justice and fair play for members of our group. Like all other cosmopolitan cities it has its share of thugs and criminals and a small number of members of the white race who are otherwise good citizens but who are imbued with racial antipathy. In spite of the noisy and occasional demonstrations on the part of this "undesirable" element, they do not reflect the dominant sentiment. As evidence of the accuracy of this statement we have a number of ocular demonstrations. Among them is the willingness on the part of our white fellow citizens—with few exceptions—to encourage us in the acquisition of property.

IN SOME OTHER CITIES we are confined to alleys and slums for residential purposes because we cannot purchase homes in desirable localities. This is not true of Chicago. Popular sentiment recognizes the fact that property owning tends to make better citizens, hence we find that some of the most desirable property is owned and occupied and kept in good and sanitary condition by members of our group. The public would doubtless be surprised, if the fact were known, that many of the fine three and six flat buildings—especially in what is called the Hyde Park and Kenwood district—are owned by us and rented to whites; even the tenants seldom know by whom the building they occupy is owned, since they deal with agents.

THE COLORED OWNERS, being devoid of racial antipathy, do not object to white tenants. These purchases are made simply as investments. It is not a matter of sentiment but business. The white man's dollar is just as acceptable as the Colored man's dollar. These property owners are not confined to citizens of Chicago. Real estate values in Chicago are so attractive that large investments are daily being made. This contributes materially to the prosperity of the city and gives us a standing that we could by no other means acquire. Statistics will show that the same thing is true in nearly all of the important centers of the country. It demonstrates the wisdom and acuteness of members of our group.

WHILE IN SOME INSTANCES we cannot always make cash purchases, existing conditions are such that no loss of property will result on account of deferred payments. Another hopeful and favorable indication of the existence of a friendly popular sentiment is the expanding field of employment that is being opened to us. Employers everywhere are beginning to realize and acknowledge that as producers we cannot be excelled. Hence our employment now in large numbers in industrial occupations closed against us in the past. What the employer now wants is efficient and satisfactory service; and if we meet that requirement we are employed.

A FEW EMPLOYERS still draw the color line, but they are the exceptions and not the rule. There are also a few whose systems are so thoroughly saturated with the poisonous virus of Race prejudice that they insist upon attempting to close the door of hope and opportunity against us. If there is such a thing as "undesirables" these people can well be thrown in that class. As a rule they represent nothing, stand for nothing and own nothing. They are mere floaters drifting from place to place, living and subsisting by the tolerance of those who represent intelligence, decency and respectability.

A USELESS ORGANIZATION

THROUGH A CIRCULAR emanating from "The Grand Boulevard District of Kenwood and Hyde Park Property Owners' Association" the white people of these sections were invited to attend a mass meeting last Monday night for the alleged purpose of taking suitable steps to prevent "undesirables" from becoming residents of any part of the territory referred to. Of course the "undesirables" alluded to are members of our group. In fact, the literature which accompanied the call distinctly sets forth that fact. We notice that nearly all the leaders in this movement are real estate dealers, the very men who are chiefly responsible for the existence of conditions of which they complain.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT that some hypocrites who openly pretend to be opposed to selling property to members of our group in what is known as white residential sections will secretly connive through our real estate dealers to sell property in the same territory to members of our group. Of course their motive is financial gain for themselves. The purpose sometimes is to clandestinely locate a colored family in a white neighborhood for the purpose of frightening the white neighbors so as to cause them to dispose of their property for less than its value, thus enabling these sharks to buy it and then sell it to us for considerable more than they paid for it.

THE ASSERTION is distinctly made in the literature sent out that it is not the purpose of the association to resort to or countenance any other than legal methods for the accomplishment of their purpose. If this be true the organization is worthless and useless, for the reason that nothing can be legally done to prevent the incoming of "undesirables" except for present property owners to refuse to sell to anyone who is believed to be undesirable or for any other purpose. If, therefore, the purpose of this organization is to confine itself to the enforcement of legal methods, all it has to do is to secure a pledge from each member of the association not to sell or allow any of the white real estate sharks to sell, directly or indirectly, to any person or persons whose presence might be objectionable to the neighborhood.

TO ACCOMPLISH THIS PURPOSE no organized effort is necessary and no financial fund is needed. Then why the tax to each member of ten dollars or more? If, in spite of these assertions, it is the purpose of this organization to use extraneous or questionable methods to carry out the plans contemplated, then it is a criminal organization brought into existence for the purpose of creating strife and racial disturbances, for which the promoters should be arrested and criminally prosecuted as disturbers of the public peace.

Chicago Defender

LEASE TO NEGROES ALARMS OWNERS IN NASSAU HEIGHTS

LONG ISLAND CITY N. Y. STAR
SEPTEMBER 3, 1920

Lewis Avenue Residents In Angry Protest.

Wall, Going to England for Year, Leases Home to Colored Family.

Residents of Lewis avenue in the Nassau Heights section of Elmhurst, are greatly upset today by the report that the house at No. 780 has been leased to a negro family.

An organization of residents of the block was hastily formed, and is now devising plans to meet the situation which they regard as a serious menace to their property rights and to the peace and security of the neighborhood.

From out of the storm of recriminations which the situation has caused, emerges the clear-cut issue that a man named Wall, now living in No. 780, has leased the house for occupancy by a negro family beginning September 15.

The action has precipitated a lively neighborhood conflict. It appears that Mr. Wall is not popular among the men of the community and that there is also some feeling between Mrs. Wall and her neighbors. Wall is now leaving for England on business.

Hearing that the house was to be occupied by negroes, neighbors called upon Mrs. Wall. They pointed out that they would suffer property losses and that the entire character of the neighborhood would be changed if negroes were admitted.

They also told her that there were no other negroes elsewhere in Elmhurst, and intimated that the rest of the section would also be greatly disturbed if negroes gained a foothold there.

According to the delegation that called upon her, Mrs. Wall replied that she did not feel herself under any obligation to her neighbors and that she did not consider that she owed it to them to turn down an opportunity to lease the house upon favorable terms. She declined to make any promises.

It appears, however, that at one of the consultations between Mrs. Wall and her neighbors, the former intimated that something might be done if a certain neighbor apologized to her. It was hinted that the lease would be reconsidered if the apology was forthcoming. However, nothing definite was promised.

The residents of the block are considering what steps they can take in case the lease is put through, and the negro family actually takes possession.

One man today urged the construction of a high fence on either side of the Wall property, shutting it in as closely as possible. He went so far as to advocate that the side of the fence be painted black, as a sign of the disapproval of the rest of the community.

"They said they wanted American neighbors, and I'm giving them just what they asked for. If colored people aren't good Americans, I don't know who are," said Mrs. Wall.

Mrs. Wall charges her neighbors on either side with persecution, and that one neighbor applied the words "kike," "sheeny" and "Jew" to her, besides using profane language.

"You ought to go back to Hester street, where you belong," one of the neighbors is quoted as saying. "We

don't want Jews in our neighborhood; this is an American section."

Mrs. Wall speaks very highly of her tenants-to-be. They have shown her every consideration, she says.

Mr. Wall is about to leave for England on a business trip, and Mrs. Wall will spend three months in the South, where she was born, of Jewish parents.

"I am a graduate of the Episcopal College of Columbia University," said Mrs. Wall. "I was editor of the Columbia Journal for five years and have held other responsible positions. I never saw Hester street except once, and that was on a sight-seeing trip."

On Wednesday night a delegation of neighbors waited upon Mr. and Mrs. Wall to ask her to break the lease made to the colored people. Mrs. Wall made the conditions to such action an apology by the neighbor who had slurred her faith, plus the repayment of the amount the colored people had deposited with her.

TEAR DOWN SIGNS FOR COLORED PEOPLE

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JUNE 23, 1920

Neighbors Object to Weissman's Offer to Rent His House to Negroes.

Julius Weissman, of 245 Huron st., who purchased the handsome four-story and basement brown stone dwelling, 119 Lefferts pl., on June 7, and who subsequently created a storm of indignation on the block, which is one of the most attractive neighborhoods in the district, by placing a sign in the parlor window of the house which read, "This House for Sale or Lease to Colored People, Apply to 245 Huron st.," is having considerable difficulty in keeping that sign in place. The first offer was crudely printed on muslin and swung across the two windows on the outside.

The line, "To Colored People," disappeared the next day, and the impression among the neighbors is that one of the indignant members of the block cut away the color line. The next day two men appeared at the house and removed the mutilated banner and replaced two duplicate signs bearing the same announcement in the two parlor windows. Sometime that night these signs were pasted over with plain white paper. Monday afternoon the signs again appeared on the second floor front windows and remained undisturbed until yesterday morning, when they were mysteriously torn away by some one who must have risked his life in reaching them.

Determined to keep the invitation to colored people on his property, the owner again replaced the sign on the second floor window and tightened up the locks of the windows both front and back. According to one of the neighbors, not even the top floor windows are too high for the person or persons who are determined to frustrate the efforts of the owner to rent or sell to colored people, for, in their opinion, there is no likelihood of colored people or any people, for that matter, paying the price Weisman is asking for the house, either for rent or for sale.

"I don't care what the color of the person is," remarked Mr. Weissman today, "so long as he pays my price. I want $200 a month rent or $13,500 to sell. Colored people are in the Atlantic av. section and I think some of them would pay that price to get into a better neighborhood," he commented.

Several colored men employed in the neighborhood as house servants look upon the situation in the light of a joke. One man, whose home is several blocks away in the black belt and who is employed as a butler in one of the boarding houses on the Lefferts pl. block, declared that the rental price asked by the owner of 119 was prohibitive, and colored people were too wise to be hoodwinked by such signs. He furthermore resented the scheme of making "cats-paws" of his people.

HARLEM'S ASTOR ROW FOR COLORED TENANTS

Radical Changes in 130th Street, for Years the Block Beautiful in That Section.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
NOVEMBER 21, 1920

Harlem's famous block of Astor Row houses, 130th Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, will soon be occupied entirely by colored residents. For more than half a century that block has maintained its reputation as one of the most attractive and exclusive home centres in that area. The so-called Astor houses comprise twenty-eight neat three-story dwellings on the south side, beginning at 8 West 130th Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, and extending to 62, near the Lenox Avenue corner. Set back from the street with a pleasant lawn patch in front of the long porch attached to each house and shaded by good-sized trees, the block for many years presented a picture of domestic tranquillity and comfort which few other dwelling blocks in the city possessed.

The houses were built more than half a century ago by the Astor estate, and for a long time were so much in demand that there was a waiting list. The north side of the block is occupied by dignified brownstone, highstoop residences, and near the Fifth Avenue end stands the artistic Presbyterian Church of the Puritans, with its ample yard and fine trees. Architecturally it is not exceeded by any other church edifice in Harlem, and few religious edifices in the city can show in their interior fittings so much beautiful wood carving, the greater part of which was done by a former pastor, the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Clark, a brother of a former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

All of the Astor row of houses are now occupied by white tenants, but the permanency of their occupancy was shattered a week ago when it was announced that twenty of the houses had been sold. They include ten on the east and west sides of the block front, the eight in the centre being controlled by the Van Alen branch of the Astor family and for the present they cannot be bought.

James H. Crulkshank, a realty operator, purchased the twenty houses and he stated yesterday that he had sold five of them to colored buyers for occupancy. They include those at 8, 20, 22, 24 and 26. The present tenants have short-term leases with ninety-day cancellation clauses so that the new colored owners, if they wish, will be able to move into the 130th Street houses within three months.

In the rear of these houses, at 1 to 25 West 129th Street, is a row of thirteen old highstoop homes which have always been well kept and owned, until a week ago, by the William Waldorf Astor estate when they were sold through the Farmers Loan & Trust Company to Leonard Weill. It is understood that Mr. Weill is holding them for re-sale to white tenants, but whether that will be successful is problematical as several properties in that block have been acquired by colored interests and colored tenants are now living in some of the flats. The big seven-story Smithsonian apartment houses on the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 129th Street, one of the best houses of its type ever erected in Harlem, a little more than twenty years ago, was purchased by a colored investment concern last season and while now occupied by white tenants with leases until Oct. 1 next, it is said that after that date the house will be used for colored families.

A short time ago the Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Clark, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, resigned and it was rumored last week that the splendid edifice will eventually be sold to a colored congregation. The late Judge Daniel P. Ingraham lived for many years at 39 West 130th Street, and Captain George P. Rhoades, well known in military circles for many years and captain of a Seventh Regiment company, occupied the house at 53 West 130th Street. In 129th Street lived many of Harlem's best-known citizens half a century ago and less. That thoroughfare, by the way, was the first street in Harlem to be paved. That was in 1832, when it was paved from Third to Eighth Avenue, largely through the influence of Charles Henry Hall, a city Alderman and one of Harlem's wealthy residents for many years. Some of the fine elm trees which he had planted at that time remained in good condition until ten years ago.

The Lenox Avenue corner of 129th Street, the northeast corner, is one of the curious sights in the city. It has been practically unchanged from the days when Harlem was a village. On the immediate corner has stood for years a small greenhouse to which the ancient wooden shack used for living quarters was added a few years ago. The large vacant corner parcel was until last year used for gardening. It is now very much run down, the greenhouse is falling to pieces, and it is a pathetic reminder of the cheerful days of long ago when Harlem presented some of the most attractive rural beauties to be found on Manhattan Island.

WOMEN ARE ASKED TO AID NEGROES

City Club Members in Chicago Urged to Protest Alleged Outrages Against Blacks in Recent Clashes of the Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Members of the Woman's City Club of Chicago at a meeting yesterday were urged by Miss Mary McDowell, a well-known "back of the yards" settlement worker to write to the Mayor and the chief of police asking why 122 bombs, 28 of them definitely known to have been intended to destroy homes of Negroes, have been thrown in the last 18 months, and only two arrests made. Miss McDowell has been investigating the race problem in this city as chairman of the Interracial Cooperative Committee, made up of 150 Negro and white women's clubs.

"These two men have been released on small bonds of $500 each," said Miss McDowell, referring to the persons arrested as a result of bomb outrages. "If these bombs had been thrown by men with Russian names, the police would have had no trouble finding them. I'm afraid that these bomb-throwers have respective Yankee, Irish-American, or Scottish-American names, and that is why they are not arrested. I've watched the movement of real estate values in Chicago for 25 years, and I know from my own observation that Negroes do not depreciate property. Property first deteriorates and then the colored people begin to move in. Property in the so-called Black Belt of the South Side deteriorated before the Negroes came, because a lot of people got it into their heads that the North Side was the fashionable place to live.

"In dealing with this race situation, we've got to remember that we are dealing with human beings, and that human beings will not stay put. Negroes are not going to ask anybody where they want to live. They are going to live in the best and cleanest places they can afford, the best places they can find for their children to grow up and go to school.

"The movement to the northern states on the part of Negroes has not been altogether, though largely, due to the demands of northern industries. Some of it has been due to the seeking of better educational opportunities. I know of several cases personally where Negroes came to Chicago because they wanted to go to better schools.

"The irritation that caused the race riots last summer was the attempt to make 125,000 Negroes live in a district that two years before had housed only 56,000. They had to spread out, and they had every right to do so. I actually apologized for being white at the time of those riots."

Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive secretary of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations, appointed by Governor Lowden of Illinois, in outlining the work being pursued by the commission to get to the fundamental causes of the riots and formulate constructive recommendations, declared that violence only postponed the settlement of the question.

"Half of these 122 bombs have been thrown," he said, "since my return from Russia, but I beg of you not to jump to the conclusions this fact might indicate. I was in Bombay at the time of the riots here last summer, and the only American news carried on the front pages of Bombay newspapers was about the Chicago riots. Our much vaunted civilization has lost prestige in foreign countries on account of the lynchings and riots that have shamed our country."

LAUNCH DRIVE TO HALT SEGREGATION

Thousands to Gather at 8th Armory and Formulate Plans of Operation

A record for cool and determined deliberation was made in Chicago Sunday when nearly 1,500 people assembled in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church, 50th street and Wabash avenue, and recorded their unanimous sentiment with reference to the tyrannical campaign of segregation going on in Kenwood and Hyde Park, and the cowardly, murderous bombing of property incident to the futile efforts. The gathering was one of the most remarkable ever held in the city and was especially marked by the enthusiastic acclamation that, using the slogan of the Protective Circle of Chicago, under whose auspices the meeting was called, "there shall be no backward step," so far as property rights in Chicago are concerned.

Dr. Bentley

The meeting was called to order by Nahum Daniel Brascher, editor in chief of the Associated Negro Press, who stated the object and explained the preliminary work of the Protective Circle, which is representative of all of our group activities in Chicago. Mr. Brascher then introduced Dr. John W.

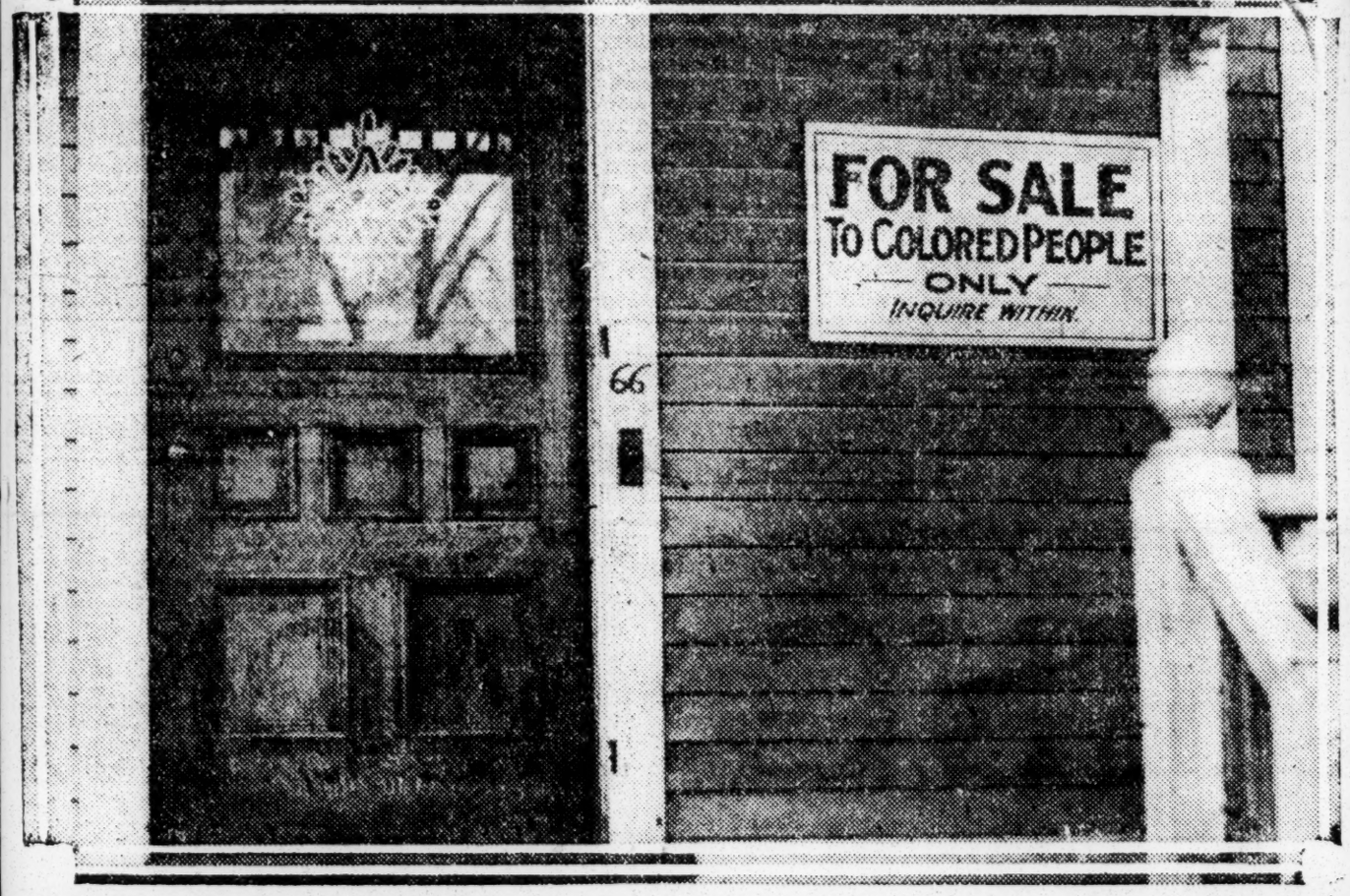
NEGRO CHURCH AND NEARBY HOUSES DAMAGED BY BOMB.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 19.—A bomb thrown on the steps of the New Hope Baptist church at Nineteenth St. and Walrond Avenue, at 11:20 o'clock last night, destroyed the entrance and shattered more than a dozen windows in the church and houses nearby. T. E. Millen, 1913 Walrond Ave., told the police he saw a motor car driving north on Walrond Avenue a few second before the explosion.

Segregation – 1920

"Spite House" to Be Sold to Negroes Only

BOSTON MASS. AMERICAN
DECEMBER 6 1920



'hoto shows sign placed on Dorchester home of Vincent Locranto, immediately following the rejection of his application for permits to operate five garages he had erected in the vicinity. The protests of Locranto's neighbors resulted in the city denying him the garage licenses.

"For Sale—To colored persons only."

This sign, hung outside the ten-room dwelling of Vincent Locantro at Glendale street and Columbia road, Dorchester, has precipitated a bitter neighborhood war. All the other residents are white.

The sale, if it is made, will be a "spite sale."

Neighbors say it. The Locrantos admit it. They declare the other residents of the district are jealous of them, and they will give them a chance to see how they like African people in their vicinity.

FOLLOWS LONG WRANGLE.

The posting of the defiant sign follows a long wrangle between the Locantros and their neighbors over the erection of five garages on the Locranto property.

Locranto is proprietor of a fruit store. When he sought a permit to erect the garages last February the abutting property owners opposed it.

The permit to build was held up. He proceeded with the construction of the garages, however. Last Monday he was summoned to City Hall and told his application for a permit was definitely rejected. A few hours later, according to the neighbors, the sign made its appearance.

"If people in this section want to hinder a white family from making a living, we will see what they think of African neighbors," said a member of the Locranto family.

ACCEPT CHALLENGE.

Neighbors interviewed said they would accept the challenge. They declared they preferred negro neighbors to five garages, with machines chugging in and out all day and all night.

"It is not entirely the garages that we object to, but the manner in which they were erected," said Mrs. F. F. Logan, who lives at No. 13 Bodwell street.

"Mr. Locranto went ahead without a city permit. Neighbors understood the buildings were to be storehouses until they were up."

Locranto has retained an attorney, and placed his property with a real estate agent. He declares he will sell only to colored people.

NEGROES BARRED BY REAL ESTATE

The Freeman
3-6-20

EXCHANGE

(Special to The Freeman.)

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27.—The St. Louis Real Estate Exchange has adopted a resolution against selling property to colored people in the district bounded by Grand avenue, King's Highway, Forest Park boulevard and the Hodiamont tracks.

The resolution provides that "Any member, or agent of a member, affiliated with this body who makes, assists or encourages such sales will be at once dropped from the Real Estate Exchange."

A copy of this resolution was received by George Korn, 108 North Seventh street, who has been active in organizing the residents of Enright avenue in opposition to the sale of the First United Presbyterian Church Newstead and Enright avenues, to a colored congregation.

Korn said that the matter of the church sale had not been definitely settled. The purchasers have agreed to give up their claim to the property providing another church edifice can be found for them, they having sold their previous church home when the Enright avenue property was purchased.

IN THE PATH OF A BOMB

The Chicago Defender 4-10-20

Scene of the Saturday night bombing of the $10,000 residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jackson, at 423 E. 48th Place. Damage to the extent of $2,000 was done. Cross marks the spot where the bomb was placed, wrecking the entire vestibule, and tearing a large hole to basement. The Jacksons had no enemies, and attack is alleged to have been made by disgruntled white residents, who objected to them living in the block.

GIVEN RIGHT TO BUILD ON PROPERTY

The World
Norfolk

Physician Obliged To Resort To Legal Proceedings To Overcome Effect of Segregation Law, Now Invalid

10-16

(Special to Journal and Guide.)

Danville, Va.—Dr. S. G. Bullock has been granted a permit to build on Ridge street after pressing his claim for five months or more. Although denied the permit by the local council, Dr. Bullock contended that there was no law to prohibit him from building; so matters were cleared up last Friday night, October 8, when Dr. Bullock faced the new council with his lawyer, ex-Judge Harvey. Judge Harvey told the council of the case carried from Kentucky to the supreme court, where segregation was declared unconstitutional. He further stated

—the council—that they might act, that the matter was brought to them intimating that if they did not act the case would be pushed. The learned judge also told the council that before the supreme court declared segregation unconstitutional Danville had not lived up to the law. The law requires maps to be drawn to show the segregated districts, then a person buying property would know if he could utilize it.

The Danville Register had this to say: "One of the most important matters dealt with last night was the repeal of the segregation law, which placed certain restrictions on Negroes building on streets built up and populated by white people. The question was brought up when it was learned that Dr. Bullock, a Negro, had sought a building permit to build a ten thousand dollar brick building on the west side of the tabernacle on Ridge street. The adjoining property owners, one of them white, had agreed to the building, but the permit could not be granted in face of the ordinance prohibition. Judge Harvey appeared for the Negro physician, and said that a similar segregation law to that in Danville had been held unconstitutional in Kentucky, and it was suggested that a suit might be brought to test the law in Virginia. This will not be necessary, as Dr. Bullock was granted the building permit. In future all similar cases will have to be dealt with on their merits."

DEAN ST. APARTMENT BOUGHT FOR NEGROES

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
MAY 14, 1920

The purchase of the apartment building, 530 Dean st., by Dr. White, a colored minister, and the information that the white tenants in the building must vacate to make room for colored people has created considerable indignation in the block on Dean st., between Carleton and Vanderbilt aves., in which the apartment is located.

According to neighbors in the block, and some of the tenants in the apartment, the property was secured by Dr. White through a third party, a white man, who resold the building to its present owner.

The rumors that the colored district Dean st. has greatly disturbed some of the residents of the neighborhood.

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
JANUARY 19, 1920

Plan $1,500,000 Syndicate to Bar Negro Residents

The Hyde Park American club, the object of which is to prevent the sale or rental of Hyde Park and Kensington property to Negroes, has called a meeting for tonight at 4445 Grand boulevard. A syndicate of property owners, to be capitalized at $1,500,000, is planned to carry out the club's ideas.

BALTIMORE WHITES FEAR INVASION OF COLORED FOLK IN THEIR OWN DISTRICTS

The Cleveland Advocate 3-13-20

Absence of Segregation Laws From Statutes Cause Worry to Some Southern Prejudiced Whites

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8.—Saying they feared an invasion by Colored people in the 900 block, North Wolfe street, a delegation of women visited Justice Rohleder at the Northeastern Police Court, and asked if something could be done. They told Justice Rohleder that three weeks ago white people living in 933 North Wolfe street moved, and that after the house had been repaired the landlady brought several Colored people to the house and they agreed to rent it. The climax to their feelings came when the new tenants appeared at the house in possession of the keys and went inside to clean up preparatory to moving in. The women told Justice Rohleder that all of them owned their houses and had lived in that block for years. After listening to the story of the women, the magistrate told them that there was nothing that he could do to prevent the Colored people moving in, because the higher courts had ruled that the segregated act was no longer valid.

BINGA WILL NOT MOVE

A band of criminals, whose aim is to destroy the citizenship of our group of people who are making good, and who seem to hate us the more A sin to be of the dark race and a crime to be a colored man; adopting uncivilized methods of barbarism to carry out their plans, have again failed in their purpose to rob us of our homes, when for the fifth time last Thursday evening they attempted, without success, to destroy the home of Jesse Binga, banker, 5922 South Park avenue. Mr. Binga, well-known among both races as a successful business man, made a statement to a Defender reporter that there was not enough dynamite in Chicago to make him move, contrary to the statement made in one of our daily newspapers, and has taken steps to remodel his home. If the purpose of these criminals is to discourage our people from the south from migrating north, where they, together with those here, find employment and wages on the same scale as others, their efforts have been a hopeless failure. A visit to any large manufacturing concern and many trade corporations will verify this statement. Mrs. Binga, who was born in Chicago, has displayed remarkable womanly courage, standing by her husband and refusing to be frightened by a band of hoodlums to rob her of that which is sacred to every one—HOME.

Letter Sent Mayor Thompson

The following is a copy of a letter sent to Mayor Thompson by Mr. Binga:

June 19, 1920.

Hon. William Hale Thompson,
Mayor of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:

I invite you to visit my beautiful home at 5922 South Park avenue, which was wrecked Thursday night, after four unsuccessful attempts made within the last six months. For nearly four years, until this time, no unpleasantness in the neighborhood has been experienced. It surely must be through organized bodies who are parading the South Side with their criminal remarks, with no fear of being apprehended and which will eventually lead to riot.

I will be pleased to have you inform me what protection I am to receive from this municipality, where I am paying taxes on property valued at more than $500,000.

Again, I appeal to you to stop these cowardly outrages, which are being perpetrated against the law abiding people, who are supporting your administration almost to a man. Very truly yours,

JESSE BINGA.

MAYOR FAVORS SEGREGATION

[illegible] TELEGRAM
AUGUST 8, 1920

Mayor J. F. Nichols today gave out the following statement relative to a segregation ordinance to be proposed at an early date:

"The citizens of Greenville on April 1, 1919, voted an amendment to the city charter, as follows:

"The City of Greenville shall have power by ordinance duly passed to provide for the use of separate blocks for residences, places of abode, places of public amusement, churches, schools and public assembly by members of the white and colored races. The term 'colored race' as used herein shall include all persons of African descent, and the term white race as used herein shall include all persons not of the colored race as colored race is defined herein.

"No segregation ordinance authorized by the amendment has ever been enacted.

"For the proper development of the negro citizenship, remove a prolific occasion for race trouble, and to promote the peace, order, and good will between the white and negro citizens, it is undoubtedly imperative that a fair and proper segregation ordinance be enacted and without delay.

"The citizens of Greenville are requested to give study to this proposition, and study it with determination to bring about and to have enacted the ordinance, that will be fair and square to the negro race, and establish segregation zones which will be to the benefit, peace and progress of the entire citizenship of Greenville for all time to come.

"The enactment of the proper segregation ordinance is going to cause several individuals to believe that it will be to their financial disadvantage, and to be injurious to them. It is going to test the quality of patriotism of such citizens, for the good of the community."

32 WHITE FAMILIES ORDERED TO VACATE BY NEGRO LANDLORDS

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
MARCH 26, 1920

Stockholders in New Owning Company Want Franklin Ave. Apartments for Own Use.

Wholesale dispossess notices have been served on the white tenants of 599 Franklin ave. and three adjacent apartment houses, by the Unique Operating Company, Inc., a negro corporation of 225 W. 136th st., Manhattan, in order to make vacancies for the families of stockholders in the company. According to the notices, which were sent to all of the tenants, the premises in each instance must be vacated by April 15.

The notices, one of which was received by Mrs. Mary McGuire of 599 Franklin ave., read:

"The above named company, owned and operated by colored persons, decided at its directors' meeting recently held, that in order to relieve the difficulties which its stockholders are at present experiencing in housing accommodations, the premises recently acquired by it, and of which you are a tenant, should be made available for their own use and occupation.

"While it was our desire to retain you as a tenant the urgent need of our people in this respect forced our people to this conclusion. Accordingly you are respectfully advised that this plan will go into effect on April 1."

The notice is signed with the initials J. P. O. A director of the corporation is named Jerome P. Ottley. Its president is Griffin Thorpe, according to the circular.

The affected apartment houses are between Pacific and Dean sts., just around the corner from the 23d Regt. armory. The properties at one time were owned by the Realty Associates, though this company did not take title to them.

They were sold to a man named Kameny, who, after holding them for about six weeks, in turn sold them to the Aisne Construction Company. This company is supposed to have been the last to control the properties before they were sold to the Unique Company.

Thirty-two families are affected by the notice to vacate, and at an indignation meeting held today it was decided to fight eviction. The Mayor's Committee will be consulted.

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
MAY 18, 1920

No Heights Sale to Negroes.

Philip J. Gold, owner of the apartment at 511 West 134th street, states that he has declined the offers of negroes to buy that property and that there will be no further negotiations with colored buyers. Some rent troubles with tenants are said to have been adjusted.

Segregation - 1920

REALTY MEN ATTEMPT TO PUT BAN ON SALE OF WEST END LOTS TO NEGROES

2-28-21

2-28-21

St. Louis Independent Clarion

Exchange to Expel Members Who Aid in Transfer of Property in District Bounded by Grand Avenue, Kingshighway, Forest Park Boulevard and the Hodiamont Tracks

Segregate Citizens

Any member of the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, who sells to Negroes property within the district bounded by Grand avenue, Kingshighway, Forest Park boulevard and the Hodiamont tracks, immediately will be expelled from the organization, according to the provisions of a resolution, which has been adopted by the members, it was announced today.

According to the resolution, "any member, or agent of a member, affiliated with this body who makes assists or encourages such sales will at once be dropped from the Real Estate Exchange."

A copy of the resoluton has been received by George Korn, 108 North Seventh street, who has been active in organizing the residents on Enright avenue in opposition to the sale to a Negro congregation of the First United Presbyterian Church, Newstead and Enright avenues.

The resolution further declares that for years the district in question has been a select residence section for white people, and that sales of property to Negroes will entail heavy monetary loss to owners of other property i nthe locality.

Indorse City Plan Commission

J. Hamilton Farish was elected to serve as the representative of the Real Estate men on the Mayor's Advisory Committee of Seven. This body represents the various civic and business organizations, and is designed to assist in supervising the expenditures of the money derived from the $24,000,000 bond issue, if passed and to assist the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in their recommendations.

After much discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The plan suggested by the City Plan Commission has been given much time and thought, and is now thoroughly understood and believed practical; and,

"Whereas, Other plans suggested are different only in detail, and would cause a delay of considerable time; be it therefore,

Resolved, That the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange indorse the plan submitted by the City Plan Commission and urge that all possible speed be exercised in creating these improvements, which will push St. Louis to the front."

The above two propositions appear incongruous side by side. One ask for the citizens of St. Louis to push the City to the front by voting for the Bond Issue; the other denies citizens the right to enjoy the benefits to be gained by the expenditure of the money of all classes of our citizens. It is foolishness like this that has forced St. Louis out of the fourth class. We suggest that the Real Estate Exchange read the decision of the Supreme Court on Segregation and find out if they are not approaching a point where it will take a Philadelphia lawyer to determine whether or not the Exchange is not acting in contempt of the U. S. Supreme Court.

UNWISE SEGREGATION.

In the insistence and emphasis laid upon the term of "Negro Harlem," there is danger of inviting and encouraging a form of segregation that does not exist at present and need never come into existence unless invited and encouraged.

2-21-20

The Negro residents of Harlem have much upon which to congratulate themselves in the important factor they have become in the greatest city in the world. They should be proud of the fact that they are property owners and residents in one of the most eligible sections of the greater city, with all the resources of modern civilization at their command. They should emphasize the fact that they are American citizens possessing and exercising all the rights of American citizenship, and also citizens of the Empire State with equal rights and privileges as all other classes of citizens. Above all they are citizens of no mean city, as their surroundings in the way of improved housing, police and fire protection, public schools and ample thoroughfares go to show.

All these advantages are theirs as citizens of the great city of New York. They have free access to the courts, both as petitioners and practitioners, prosecutors and defendants, and equal and exact justice is accorded them. They are represented by men of their own race in the local and state legislative bodies and the ballot box is open for their suffrages. In view of all the advantages afforded the race in the metropolis and the gradual diminishing of the disadvantages, it is not good policy to lay too much stress on the issue of segregation.

Racial segregation along certain lines will continue to exist in a cosmopolitan city like New York for a long time, but it will be along voluntary lines, drawn and defined by the various groups interested. There will probably be a Jewish section on the East Side, a Negro section in Harlem, an Italian section in the neighborhood of Bleecker street for years to come. But there need not of necessity be a "Negro Harlem," unless Negroes themselves invite it. Let them continue their efforts to make themselves a permanent and potential factor in the development of the upper part of New York City, without surrendering their title to racial identity or to civic equality.

Segregation will probably continue in the church and social work for a long time, but in the matter of public schools and conveyances it has no place and no place should be afforded it. The Negroes of Harlem have an unexampled opportunity to show their capacity for good citizenship by exerting their influence in behalf of the growth and improvement of the community in which they are so important a factor. Let them work for better and more sanitary school buildings, for public baths and for whatever improvement Harlem needs of a public character. But do not let them work solely for a "Negro Harlem," but for a Harlem that shall include all classes of the community.

The Negroes of Harlem should emphasize the fact of their citizenship and make it a living reality. Good citizens are a necessary element in the upbuilding and maintenance of the city and the State. Let those who come from foreign shores to make this country their new home avail themselves of the benefits of the naturalization laws and become citizens and voters. By their thrift and enterprise they have a stake in the material interests of the community. Let them supplement this by taking an active part in building up the moral and civic status of the community. To do this they must exercise a voice in the making and enforcing of the laws, by helping to choose the lawmakers and those entrusted to carry out the laws.

By working in harmony with the other elements of the community to this end, we may not have a "Negro Harlem," but we will have the Negroes of Harlem a progressive factor of the greater city, deserving and receiving the respect of their neighbors.

BOMBERS LOCK DOORS TO WRECK DWELLING

Building Damaged After Occupants Are Locked in Apartments

2-7-20

Chicago Defender.

With the explosion of a bomb in the entrance of a flat building at midnight Saturday, occupants of the dwelling at 4722 South Calumet avenue, recalled strange noises heard on the roof late Friday night, supposedly an attempt to get into the building through the skylight.

See Bomb-Thrower

Nothing was known of the intended bombardment until the actual explosion had occurred. Information obtained from occupants by a Defender reporter points to a former owner of the building, known by the present owners and several of the occupants. Mrs. Williams, second floor apartment, together with her husband, who was leaving for work, caught this man in the act of placing a key in her door shortly before the explosion occurred. But a well-worded alibi caused Mrs. Williams to attach no significance to the incident at that time.

Placed in Hallway

The bomb was placed near a radiator in the hallway, and the force of the explosion tore off doors throughout the structure, broke several windows on the lower floors and caused a falling of plaster. Except for the shattered plaster in the hallway, the damage was very small. The daughter of Mrs. M. M. Meyers (white), barely escaped injury in entering the building two minutes before the explosion. Also a nephew of Mrs. Meyers, whose bedroom is directly above the hallway, was thrown from bed.

Other occupants of the building corroborated the statement of Mrs. Charles Dean that the doors of their flats were locked from the outside. This property is in the hands of R. W. Woodfolk & Co., real estate dealers, 32d and State streets.

Mansons at Vincennes Hotel

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Manson, formerly of 4406 Grand boulevard, have moved to the Vincennes Hotel, 36th and Vincennes avenue, where they will be at home to their many friends after Feb. 15.

Graduates From Doolittle

One of the many graduates of the city this term is Mr. Earl Henderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Anderson of 3746 Rhodes avenue, who graduated from the Doolittle school.

James F. Barham

Mr. James F. Barham of 730 East 38th street has been confined to his bed since Tuesday. We wish for him a speedy recovery. He has been reported as doing nicely.

Mayor Joins in Fight Against Property Bombers

Mayor Thompson, after being interviewed by a committee of prominent citizens from the south side Grand boulevard residents, instructed Chief of Police Garrity to use every measure in halting the bombing of homes of our people by the whites, who are accused of being connected with the Kenwood and Hyde Park Association.

Much criticism was centered on the 50th street police station, under the supervison of Capt. Lee. It is claimed that officers from this station are more in sympathy with the bombers than the citizens who have been outraged.

Corporation Counsel Samuel Ettelson was instructed to examine copies of the Property Owners' Journal, a weekly pamphlet issued by the Kenwood and Hyde Park Association, on the ground that it purported to stir race feeling and promote an unfriendly attitude. Articles appearing in the journal are said to be seditious and the paper must be suppressed or reformed

CHICAGO HOODLUMS ON NEW BOMBING CRUSADE

Cleveland Advocate

Attack House of White Real Estate Broker Who Sold Homes to Colored People in the Neighborhood

2—21—20.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Two bombs were thrown at two different addresses last Thursday night as a protest against the moving of Colored people into white residence districts.

The first one was set off in a hallway on the lower floor of a two-story flat building at 1849 South Hamlin avenue early in the evening. It did about $1000 damage.

The police are of the belief the bomb was meant for Alexander Gibbons, who lives on the first floor and who is said to have sold real estate and rented flats to Colored people in restricted white neighborhoods. Gibbons and his wife were away.

Bomb No. 2 demolished the front of a gray stone house at 4406 Grand boulevard about midnight. Robert M. Mason, a well-to-do Colored man, just moved in yesterday with his family. According to neighbors, the bomb was thrown from a black touring car traveling south.

The home of Ernest Clarke, 4404 Grand boulevard, the Colored man who owns the building, was bombed little more than a month ago. A black touring car also slipped down the street on that occasion, it is said.

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE AFTER DEATH

The Journal & Guide 6-12-20

Some people are so confoundedly narrow that they draw the color line after death, by making provision in their last will and testament to perpetuate it. Such people are so low in the scale of God's creation that they are a reproach to Christian civilization while they live and must be unable to find a place to rest their feet, and other things, when they are dead, in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth.

In the deed of the property purchased in Anacostia, in the District of Columbia, by Mr. Frederick Douglass, and which he called Cedar Hill and made one of the most beautiful home places in the country, it was stipulated that no Negro should ever own the property. When Stephen Girard died a long time ago in Philadelphia, he left property for the founding and maintenance of Girard College, worth millions of dollars now, in which he stipulated that Negroes should not be allowed to enjoy the advantages of his benefaction. The turstees may never correct the wrong perpetrated by the testator, as there will be no necessity upon them to do so as there was upon the heirs of the Douglass property to sell, because they needed the money, but time and education may constrain them to ask the legislature of Pennsylvania to amend the charter so that they can do so.

The will of Marcus L. Ward, son of the Civil War Governor of New Jersey, has just been filed in Newark. It disposes of an estate of some $3,000,000. Among the provisions of the will is one for the establishment of a home for bachelors and widowers over sixty years of age. The will provides that those applying for a place in the home "must be white bachelors and widowers who may have through misfortune lost the means they once had for support." It is estimated that some $2,000,000 will be available for the establishment and upkeep of the home.

What will the Just Judge say to Mr. Ward when he appears as a living soul to give an "account of his stewardship?" Will He say, "Depart from me, you whited sepulchre, whom I never knew?" We think so.

NEGRO INVASION FEARED

The Baltimore Herald 9-5-20

Residents of Twenty-fourth street just west of Charles, are alarmed because they have learned a house in the block is for rent to colored people. The fact became known through newspaper advertisements and a day Sunday colored persons came to look at the property, according to Mrs. Mary Sheehan, 1 West Twenty-fourth street, who lives next to the house.

Residents of the neighborhood are taking steps to keep colored persons out of the block. Dr. William W. Guth, president of Goucher College, said that he would do all in his power to prevent Negroes settling in the community because hundreds of students at Goucher use Twenty-fourth street when going from the dormitories to the college buildings.

Protest Sale to Negroes

Fashionable Whites of Flushing Object to New Neighbors

The sale of a three-story residence at 178 Bowne Avenue, Flushing, L. I., to a negro family, who have occupied the property, has aroused protests from the white residents on fashionable Bowne and Stafford avenues. Among the people living there are Dr. John Teas, Dr. William M. Dick, Professor John Holley Clark, Judge Harrison S. Moore and G. Howland Leavitt.

The property formerly was owned by Mrs. Howard B. Snell, of 173 Bowne Avenue. She sold it to a business man in Flushing. The sale ultimately was made to negroes, it is said, through a real estate agent in Flushing.

The Rev. S. H. Gumbs, formerly pastor of the Flushing African Methodist Episcopal Church, has cited the Scripture in defending the position of the negro tenants against their white antagonists.

'AD' THAT OFFERS NEGROES HOMES STIRS RESIDENTS

CHICAGO TRIBUNE JULY 12, 1920

Angry South Siders Nearly Mob Realty Man.

Within the boundaries of Vernon and South Park avenues and Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh streets lie two communities known as Park Manor and Wakeford. They are communities of new houses, neat two story brick flats, cute little bungalows, houses of frame and stucco, with well kept lawns and hedges.

The residents are mostly families paying for their homes. Many hope to take advantage of the present high prices of real estate and sell at a nice little profit.

When the newsboys had delivered their papers Saturday afternoon there arose clamor and muttering. Not all was well in Wakeford and Park Manor.

Among the ads in the real estate column there was one that advised the colored citizenry of Chicago that one Blair, a real estate agent at 7455 Cottage Grove avenue, had bargains for them in Wakeford and Park Manor homes.

There was rancor and storm. There was uprising, and a surging about the little real estate office of Arthur R. Blair.

Mr. Blair was astounded, not to say outraged.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I came from the south. I have no homes in Wakeford or Park Manor for colored people. I had nothing to do with the insertion of this ad. Some enemy has done this; or some friend who thinks it is a joke.

$1,000 Reward for Miscreant.

"I will pay $1,000 reward for information as to the identity of the—the—" (we may not print the word)—"who did this. Why, it may ruin me. The entry of colored people into this district would mean depreciation of property. These folks paying for their homes would want to move and could not."

Some believed. Others went from two flat building to stucco house to frame to bungalow, asking signatures to petitions calling for a massmeeting to be held in Wakeford Methodist church tonight.

In Wakeford and Park Manor there are nine churches. In each of these churches yesterday was read Blair's statement to the effect that he had had nothing to do with the ad, that he deeply deplored the incident, that he would sincerely coöperate with the property owners to keep Negroes out of Wakeford and Park Manor, and that he hoped to find the perpetrator of "the cowardly act" and make him rectify it.

Besiege Mr. Blair Again.

But not all citizens of Park Manor and Wakeford go to church. How else account for the angry crowd about the real estate office before, during, and after the services? How account for the threats to bomb Mr. Blair's residence? How account for the vehement hostility shown the number of colored people who came through the districts during the day, on foot, and in motor cars?

"I never put in such a day," Mr. Blair said last night. "I hope never to put in such another. I shall attend the mass meeting tonight, and explain. I believe most of the property owners are with me. But, of course, I can't be sure. And I'm going to the newspaper office the first thing in the morning and make them explain. I suppose they'll want me to pay for the ad."

Negro Question Causes Protest

MINNEAPOLIS MORN TRI NOVEMBER 16, 1920

Residents of Thirteenth Ward Object to Members of Race as Neighbors.

Protesting against the presence of Negroes or persons of Negro blood, as residents in the Thirteenth ward, 200 men and women held a meeting at Forty-third street and Pillsbury avenue last night in the South Central community club rooms. The decision of the mass meeting was the appointment of a committee of 12 to investigate conditions, make a check on the number of residents with colored blood and ascertain who had sold the property to them. The committee will make its first report before another mass meeting to be held Monday, November 29.

Property owners declared that the value of their real estate has been depreciated by the presence of Negroes. The estimates were, however, that fewer than 12 Negro families lived in the ward. The aim, as set forth in the meeting, is to prevent others from buying real estate, and to negotiate with those who are now residents, seeking their change of residence.

James MacMullan who was named chairman of the meeting, said that property values were depreciating on the average of from $6,000 to $4,200. Opinion was that Negroes were simply buying home sites in the ward as matter of speculation.

"They know they are undesirable as neighbors and hope to make a greater profit on their investment by forcing white people to buy them out to get rid of them," said Mr. Culhane.

The committee of 12 which will investigate the situation is composed of Earl Zink, chairman; William C. Wishart, secretary; D. M. Short, P. J. Culhane, J. F. Main, John Ohman, E. H. Charles, C. M. Smith, George B. Stadden, J. K. McCauley, G. B. Mellby and Oscar Glasshoff. The committee will meet next Monday night.

Segregation – 1920

City Authorities Would Prevent Home-Buying By Colored Citizens

Mayor Roper and Councilman Truxton Tel White Citizens in Mass Meeting Not to Sell Property to Negroes

The Journal &

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot for Friday morning, May 21st, carried the startling information that Mayor Albert L. Roper and Councilman I. Walke Truxtun had appeared before a mass meeting of the white residents of a section of the city known as Brambleton and suggested a plan to have a campaign started to "have every house owner in Brambleton pledge himself not to sell any real estate to Negroes, or to any white man without his first pledging himself not to sell to Negroes." The proposition was made in an address by Mr. Roper, and Mr. Truxtun is quoted as having endorsed the plan.

It is not so startling that Messrs. Roper and Truxtun should have taken such a position in their private capacity as citizens, but that they should do so as city officials is rather surprising.

The incident grew out of the sale of a number of houses on Cooke avenue and Beale street by their white owners to colored buyers. Other white residents of the section, learning of the sales and the probability of colored residents moving into the neighborhood, carried their protests to the city council with the above results.

This is not the first time that colored persons have purchased property in what was regarded as a "white section," the practice having been carried on for many years, the general understanding being that the colored would move in as the whites moved out to more desirable localities which awaited them. This was true of Bute, Charlotte, Bank, Brewer and Chapel streets, and was true of the whole section of "Outtenville." The so-called encroachment of colored people upon the sections named was necessary in order to afford an outlet for the constantly increasing colored population which naturally required housing provisions. For a time the segregation ordinances checked the expansion of the colored residential districts, but this law was finally declared to be null and void by the courts and white owners again began to sell to colored buyers in certain localities on the edge of the colored district.

Now the city government, represented by Mayor Roper and Councilman Truxtun and his colleagues, steps in and boldly does by edict what could not be done by law.

Neither does the city government, represented by the aforesaid men, offer or suggest any solution for the overcrowded and congested, poorly situated and insanitary colored living conditions. Their only interest appears to lie in their white constituents, who have ample other improved districts into which they may move if they so desire, and they can get almost any price they choose to ask for their present property.

Negroes in Norfolk today are facing a housing situation as critical as any housing situation could be. For three years there has not been a vacant house that is habitable anywhere in the sections to which members of the race are restricted. Thousands of colored men and women, who would have settled down here and have made good industrial and domestic workers have endured the unspeakable conditions for a time and then left the city for more hospitable territory. There are no vacant lots of any consequence upon which any one could build, and the colored citizen who has by industry saved and accumulated enough to buy a home finds himself denied the privilege of doing so because it has been decreed that just so far and no further shall the colored population extend, and to this ultimatum has now been added the official endorsement and consent of the city government.

A few months ago, a corporation which had made an outlay of nearly a million dollars in establishing a manufacturing plant in Norfolk, withdrew because there was no solution of the problem of housing their colored employees.

It is small wonder that the mob spirit flourishes and racial enmity and distrust exsists, when officials of a municipality are willing, upon invitation of a small element of the population, to put their stamp of approval upon methods and practices that are unjust and that have been outlawed by the courts.

It is a long, tragic story, the telling of which grips the heartstrnigs of a people—a story which will some day awaken the conscience of even those who now strive to oppress and exploit us for political gain and financial profit.

BOMB INTENDED FOR BINGA DAMAGES NEIGHBORS' HOMES

A bomb exploded at the residence of Jesse Binga, banker and real estate dealer, 5322 So. Park Ave., resulted in doing more damages to the homes of his white neighbors than to his home.

The flat of C. A. Bull, 5916 South Park Ave. suffered most from the explosion. Part of the furniture was smashed or overturned, small holes—evidently made by slugs from the bomb—were torn in the side wall and windows were broken.

Damage was done also in the flats of N. L. Bren, C. N. Baubanna, Dr. Meyer Solomon, and Max Bredfield. A hole two feet in diameter was torn in the concrete driveway. Capt. John L. Hogan of the Wabash Ave. police believes the bomb was composed of dynamite.

RESIDENTS OBJECT TO COLORED PARTY ON MACON STREET

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JULY 8, 1920

White Folks May Seek Injunction to Prevent Block Party for Church Benefit.

White residents of the block on Maron st., between Reid and Stuyvesant aves., are disturbed by the announcement that a block party for the benefit of a negro church is to be held there on the evening of July 22. Many who learned of the contemplated affair said yesterday that they would oppose it in every possible way, even to the extent of asking for a court injunction.

The block party has been planned for the benefit of the Concord Baptist Church of Christ (colored), 170 Adelphi st., of which the Rev. James B. Adams of 346 Grand ave., is pastor. The congregation has recently taken over its new church building at the Adelphi st. address, and will have a monster rally on Oct. 17 for the purpose of raising a $10,000 mortgage on it. Meanwhile it is planned to have several special affairs at which parts of this amount may be raised. Mrs. Lucy Mayers of 502 Macon st., one of the captains in charge of raising the fund, was appointed to hold the first of these affairs, and with her committee decided on a block party on the block in which she lived.

"We could not hold it in front of the church, because we could not have music there," she explained. "Besides, none of the church members live there. As I live here and own a house on the block and as I'm chairman of the committee, we picked this street. There will be other block parties later in parts of the borough where other groups of members live."

Mrs. Mayers has obtained a license from the Police Department, authorizing the roping off of the block for the purpose of holding the block party on the evening of July 22, and is proceeding with arrangements for the event. The Macon st. site is a residential section, and until early last spring all of the 100 houses on the block were occupied by white families. Since then some 8 or 10 of the houses have been bought by negroes.

CHICAGO ILL AMERICAN
APRIL 27, 1920

BOMB PARTLY WRECKS NEGRO-OWNED BUILDING

A black powder bomb partly wrecked the vestibule and first floor of a three-story building owned by Creed Hubbard, Negro, at 4331 Vincennes av. Damage of $500 was done. No one was injured.

Says Colored People Will Move on Eutaw Place.

Rev. Elliott Says Colored People Will Seek Peace In Quiet There If Whites Put Theatre On Avenue

The Afro American

If there was anyone at the meeting of the Police and Jail Committee of the City Council at the City Hall Tuesday afternoon who favored the erection of a theatre on Druid Hill avenue opposite the Y. M. C. A., he did not voice his objections publicly. Five speakers spoke against locating the theatre in the residential section, and when they had concluded, Chairman Towers asked if anyone was present who wanted to speak for the proposition. City Councilman Fitzgerald whispered "no" in a subdued voice and the hearing was over.

Altho there were no open declarations made by those who favored the building of a Druid Theatre to cost $250,000, with a seating capacity of 2100, backed by majority white capital in the sixteen hundred block of the Avenue, there was considerable lobbying done before the hearing and City Councilman Dennis, said to "have some money" in the project wasted considerable time trying to convince S. S. Booker, Dr. Howard E. Young and others that a theatre would be an asset to the Y. M. C. A., Old Folks' Home, and Trinity Baptist Church in that block.

Scattered around in the leather armchairs usually occupied by the city solons were City Councilmen Warner T. McGuinn and W. L. Fitzgerald, but neither had a word to say. Dr. J. R. L. Diggs, whose church is soon to grace the corner was also conspicuous by his silence. Jack Nelson Fortune, Dr. Winstard, George A. Watty, George V. Lottier, Rev. Beale Elliott and Thomas R. Smith, with about an even number of white men made up the audience. Councilmen Towers, Allen, Weisburger and McMahon conducted the hearing.

Rev. A. J. Mitchell, member of the Board of Managers of the Old Folks' Home, was the head of the objectors and put the thing in a concise form when he said "we do not object to a theatre any more than we do to a fish market or a horse stable, but we do not want them in one of the best residential blocks in the city. Leo McMahon, white, of the Committee, waded into Rev. Mitchell with questions about whether the church used movies, if colored people themselves did not want the site for a movie, together with other foolish queries, but the Reverend soon shut him up with answers right to the point.

Mr. Booker declared that with two theatres in the ward a third was not needed. Mr. Lottier, speaking as a property owner in the block, said that such proximity to a moving picture theatre did not furnish the right atmosphere in which to raise his family, and that all residents in that and adjacent blocks had signed the protest against it.

Mr. S. S. Morris, general secretary of the white Y. M. C. A. represented the directors and owners of the Druid Hill Avenue Branch and said that colored people should have the say as to what kind of buildings they wanted in their neighborhood. He said that the Council should not think of running colored people out of a neighborhood into other neighborhoods perhaps white where they would not be wanted.

Rev. Beale Elliott spoke in the same vein, and warned the Council Committee if colored people who were satisfied with their homes on the Avenue were run out by a movie theatre they would be apt to elect some "so called select" street like Eutaw Place or Charles Street, where whites only now live, and that he did not believe in segregation.

With a good deal of emotion, both Rev. Elliott and Dr. Young asserted that while they knew of some colored men who were willing to sell the bodies of their own women, and to run houses of debauchery and gambling holes for money, they did not intend that that thing should get a foothold in the upper part of the avenue to make more money. They said that quiet and decency to them were worth more than money, and they were not selling out. Who the colored stockholders are, who are trying to help Frank A. Furst, white, and others to erect the theatre, they did not say.

Despite the fact that no one spoke for the theatre, it is whispered downtown that the committee will report the measure favorably. White promoters are said to have influence with the city officials.

NEGROES TO SELL HOME AT $10,000, THEY TELL WHITES

DENVER COL POST
MAY 20, 1920

Clayton Addition Delegation Thinks Amount Is Excessive.

Two hundred and fifty white residents of Clayton addition who gathered Wednesday night for the second successive evening, in front of the

home of Mrs. Emma Davis, a Negress, at 2649 Gaylord street, were told by the woman's son-in-law, C. H. De Priest, a Negro city fireman, that the property would be given up for $10,000 and the Negroes would move.

"It is my understanding that Mrs. Davis paid $3,700 for this property a year and a half ago," said Foster Cline, president of the Clayton Addition Improvement association, Thursday. "This price of $10,000 struck us as an attempt at hold-up. However, it was said that this was just an opening wedge for negotiations. Our committee will hold some informal meetings and try to adjust the price matter."

The members of the committee told the Negro family that property values would be depreciated by the coming of Negroes into the addition. When a large delegation appeared at the home Tuesday evening De Priest was not there, so it was decided to make a second call.

Mr. Cline asserted that the members of the association were determined that Negroes should not live in the addition. Other leaders in this movement of the whites are Frank Murphy, 2725 Vine; J. K. Brierly, 2627 York; J. H. Fredricks, 3135 Gaylord, and C. H. Brinkett, 2121 York.

A request for police protection for the De Priest home was made Wednesday by the Denver branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but the police department decided there was no danger of violence.

Property owners in the Clayton addition pointed out Thursday that Mrs. C. G. Beck, next door neighbor of the De Priest family, who said she had no objection to the Negroes, is not a property owner. Mrs. Beck verified this.

RESIDENTS OBJECT TO NEGRO INVASION

BALTIMORE MD. SUN
NOVEMBER 23, 1920

Led By State Senator Ogden, They Have Negroes Arrested For Disturbing The Peace.

A score of residents of the 1200 block West Lexington street, led by State Senator William J. Ogden, appeared as complainants this morning in the Southwestern Police Station against Alice Henderson, colored, who has invaded their block and, according to them, has been making life almost unbearable for the white residents. Last night they ordered her arrest for disturbing the peace.

The negress, who has rented No. 1216 and has sublet apartments to two other families, complained that since she had moved into the house the white people had broken windows, thrown stones at her and made other efforts to chase her away. She said she intended to remain and denied that she had been the cause of the disorder. It was alleged that the woman, sometimes intoxicated, kept neighbors awake by cursing and fighting with a man in the house.

She went to jail in default of payment of a fine of $50 and costs.

Hyde Park And Kenwood Property Owners' Association Begin Drive Against Negroes Living In District

The Chicago Searchlight

Plan Campaign Of Destruction Of Lives And Property If Necessary To Drive From Homes; Report

10-23-20

Police Keeping Close Watch On Situation

While we are talking about bolshevik Russia, and the condition that prevails in that country, we forget that [illegible] we are face [illegible] condition that is worse right here in this city.

Out in Hyde Park and Kenwood there is supposed to dwell some of the best and fairest white people in America, yet many of these people are members of an organization known as the Hyde Park and Kenwood Property Owners' Association and have banded themselves together in an effort to drive out all colored people who happen to own property in these secluded districts.

Hold Weekly Meetings.

This organization holds meetings at which time plans against the colored people are laid and discussed. It is said that at these meetings thou[illegible]lars are raised to carry on their propaganda of driving colored people from their homes; either by buying the property or by the bombing method.

Every white man and woman who moves in the districts is asked to join this great organization, whose sole object it appears is to destroy rather than build up. Many of the better thinking whites refuse absolutely to have anything to do with it. While some of the lower element, many of them Southern "moss backs," who are in for anything that has for its object the injury of the colored people, are eager to join. At a recent meeting of the association it is reported that one Southern gentleman got so full of enthusiasm because he was so glad to know that some of the Southern methods of handling the race question had been accepted by a few in this section, that he exclaimed, "Give me the proper stuff and I will drive every Nigger living in the district in Lake Michigan."

Police Watching Situation.

Almost every week some flat or house is bombed in the Hyde Park and Kenwood Districts, jeopardizing the lives of innocent people, while they lie asleep. The more recent one is the building located at 3942 Calumet Ave., which was recently turned over to colored people. The bomb was placed as usual in the vestibule of the building by two men who were seen to draw up in front of the building in a dark auto and go inside.

Soon after their appearance the explosion occurred. Quite a good deal of damage was done the building, but nobody was injured.

The police have men stationed all over the district and Chief Garrity says that he will catch some of these law breakers or know the reason why.

BOMB GOES OFF AFTER WHITES MEET

The Chicago Tribune
10-26-20

There was a meeting of the Grand Boulevard District Property Owners association held on Monday night. Immediately after the meeting had closed a bomb was set off in the lobby of the three flat building at 4930 Calumet avenue, a building which has been occupied by our people for the past four years. Whether there was any connection between the two occurrences is problematical; it may have been a matter of coincidence and it may not. The fact remains that the meeting and the bombing both occurred on the same evening, and when you consider the object of the meeting and the character of the work which the association is attempting to carry on you can draw your own conclusions.

The reader must know that this and the Hyde Park association have the same objective—to remove and keep out all but "white" people in the district bounded by 35th and 63d streets, and even farther south, and the C., R. I. & P. railroad stracks and the lake. They plan to "reclaim" this section of the city through the expedient of purchasing when possible and intimidation and criminal violence when necessary. At the meeting mentioned several thousand dollars were subscribed with which to carry on the "work." It would look, to the casual observer, that part of the money was immediately applied, for there is no room for doubting that these bombing outrages are backed by the finances of these two above mentioned associations.

And who are the members of these associations? Are they bona fide Americans? Not by any means. Both organizations are composed of a polyglot of half baked "citizens" who have either been chased from their own countries by the very same sort of treatment which they are attempting to practice upon our people or have been reared among them and taught to hate a class of people whose forefathers landed along about the same time as the Pilgrims.

Low bred, shanty Irish, the very kind represented by the murderers who are today shooting down defenseless men and women in the land of the shamrock because they dare to differ in opinion with the fools who would secede from the protecting arm of their mother country, and a bunch of Jews who either fled the pogroms of their former homes in Turkey and Russia or the baneful hatred of the real "whites" of central Europe. Some of these birds who pride themselves as members of these associations can hardly speak the English language. They either have a "Mick" brogue that is so broad that it has to slip out of their filthy mouths edgeways or their talk is a conglomeration of Hebraic guttural and hand waving that would do credit to a first class windmill. On the one hand, the Irish, who lent aid to the enemy during the world's war, and on the other the kikes who were worse off in their own country than either, will be able to make this one for us, despite their dastardly bombings and intimidation.

Race people have nothing to fear from these parasites. Some day the police (?) department will nab one of the bomb throwers and make him talk. When this happens these two associations will surely get theirs. The time is sure to come, and when it does all that has been said in this article will be found to be fully justified. Some day some one is going to pay.

It is a salient fact that the respectable and clean members of both the Irish and Jewish people are opposed to the workings of these cliques.

Fairland Citizens Do Not Want Addition Opened For Negroes.

Tentative measures to preserve Fairland Annex addition for white residents and to prevent the sale of an adjoining strip to Negroes, were adopted at an indignation meeting of property owners who gathered at the Cole Avenue Methodist Church Thursday night to protest against the contemplated invasion of Negro settlers.

The property in question is an unplotted strip of land fronting on Keating avenue, adjoining Fairland Annex on the northeast. The owner, from selling lots in the adjoining block to Negroes.

It was decided at the meeting Thursday night to petition the city commissioners not to grant the owner's application to replot the strip and to petition the building permits on the contemplated area. If this move succeeds, the strip will not be divided and Negroes can not buy land in the same area inhabited by white residents. A committee was also appointed to confer with the city attorney Saturday and lay the facts before him. The result of the conference will be announced at another meeting of Fairland Annex property owners Monday night at which definite plans to prevent the invasion of Negroes will be adopted.

According to George Griffin, 4649 McKinney avenue, one of the leaders of the movement, the property owners of Fairland Annex are highly incensed over the contemplated sale of the strip to Negroes.

"We are all home owners in that section and if the Negroes are permitted to live there it will ruin the value of their property," he said.

WOULD PREVENT LOAN TO NEGROES

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
JUNE 28 1920

Chesterfield Heights And Riverview Residents Are Alarmed

Residents of Chesterfield Heights and of Riverside hope to prevent home-site sales to negroes by preventing loans made for purchases. Banks and financial institutions are to be approached this week by residents of these two sections, with a view to pledging bankers to deny loans to negroes who seek them for the purpose of purchasing in these sub-divisions.

At a meeting held recently in Chesterfield Heights a petition addressed to money lenders was drawn up. It now has been signed by many representative citizens of these sections, who will call on financial institutions this week.

Reports that real estate firms were negotiating for property in these sub-divisions with a view to cutting it into lots and reselling to colored persons prompted immediate steps on the part of residents.

BALTIMORE TO HAVE COLORED COMMUNITY?

The Cleveland Gazette
Baltimore Md.
6-12-20

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—A settlement for Negroes on Westport, close to the Curtis Bay Industrial district, will rise over what now is the Cherry Hill Potter's Field, where Baltimore buries its pauper dead, if the plans proposed to Mayor Browning by Charles J. Hull are accepted by the city.

Segregation—1920

RACIAL CRISIS HERE, INTERCHURCH WARNING

Bombing Homes Following Sale of Property to Negroes Increases.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
APRIL 2, 1920

A circular letter sent out to-day by the Interchurch World Movement to all clergymen in the city calls attention to a survey bulletin on the inter-racial situation in Chicago and to the special investigation under way for two months directed by Howard R. Gold of the industrial relations department of the movement.

"The gravity of the racial situation in Chicago at the present moment is acknowledged by the partisans of all viewpoints," says the bulletin. "That events are riding toward another crisis is a comment to be heard currently in a number of organizations of widely varied interests."

Three groups of organizations are pointed to as most actively interested in present and future racial conditions. They are real estate property owners in Hyde Park and Kenwood, leagues and circles of colored people in the "black belt," and women's clubs who have formed an inter-racial committee for the advancement of better relationships between the two races.

"Out of a total of 122 bombings in the city of Chicago between Jan. 1, 1918, and March 11, 1920, the records of the police show twenty-eight of these bombings were directly the outgrowth of race feeling," the report goes on. "In these twenty-eight instances inquiry of the police and of victims reveal the fact that matters connected with real estate as related to colored people as tenants or owners of property is the issue which has brought 'direct action' and overt acts.

Bombings on Increase.

"A survey of the figures in these twenty-eight bombings shows a distinct trend. To put it simply, the bombings are getting more and more instead of less and less. That is, in the period of fourteen and one-half months between Jan. 1, 1919, and March 11, 1920, there were fourteen bombs exploded during the first eleven and one-half months, while there was an equal number of bombs exploded during the last three and one-half months. In other words, the rate of bomb explosions as an expression of race feeling has doubled within the last three and one-half months. It is this condition, and circumstances which lie back of it, that give rise to the comment that events are riding toward another crisis.

"Inasmuch as these twenty-eight bombings constitute a resort to direct action as opposed to an appeal to governmental authority and because in a sense they are barometric of antagonisms that may repeat history and again lead to flare-ups that set the community aghast, there is spread forth herewith a tabulation of the twenty-eight bombings. In the following nineteen cases the bombs were directed against negroes:

May 4, 1918—4529 Vincennes avenue, Charles Davis; whites objected to his residence among them.

May 25, 1918—4529 Vincennes avenue, colored families; whites objected to residence among them.

Sept. 24, 1918—4527 Vincennes avenue, colored families; small damage.

Oct. 13, 1918—4141 Berkeley avenue, Jerry Anderson; no negroes in locality.

March 20, 1919—4724 South State street, Binga realty office wrecked; may have been labor trouble because of nonunion janitors.

March 20, 1919—4041 Calumet, colored families; some damage.

April 1, 1919—4212 Ellis flat bought by J. E. Yarbrough, colored; small damage.

April 20, 1919—4722 Indiana avenue, negro realty office.

May 18, 1919—4807 Grand boulevard, W. Harrison, a negro traveling lecturer; rented property from William Austin, white north side realty man; small damage.

May 28, 1919—4807 Grand boulevard, house guarded; bomb thrown on roof.

May 29, 1919—4937 Wabash avenue; colored families in flat.

June 13, 1919—5666-68 Calumet; flat occupied by coolred.

June 13, 1919—5143-5145 Prairie.

Dec. 4, 1919—5922 South Park avenue, Binga's residence; bomb failed to go off.

Dec. 28, 1919—Binga's residence, 5922 South Park avenue; Binga offered $30,000 for home, but said he would stick.

Dec. 28, 1919—4404 Grand boulevard, Ernst Clark; small damage.

Feb. 2, 1920—4722 Calumet avenue; locked doors to prevent escape of residents; damage $1,000; negroes moved in recently.

Feb. 12, 1920—4496 Grand boulevard, house owned by Mr. Clark of 4404 Grand; small damage.

Feb. 6, 1920—Binga residence; bomb failed to explode.

Bombs for White Persons.

In the following seven instances, the bombs were directed against white persons who had sold or rented property to negroes:

June, 1919—W. B. Austin, white realty man, 103 Bellview place. Window broken. Rented property at 4807 Grand boulevard to W. Harrison, a negro.

Dec. 8, 1919—White real estate firm, Hobbs & Grubbs, 454 East 47th street. Suspected of renting to colored.

Dec. 12, 1919—Home of H. J. Coleman, wealthy realty man. Sold building to negroes. Sister attempted to put out bomb, seriously injured. Hurled through door, limbs badly burned.

Feb. 1, 1920—William Austin, 103 Bellview place. Rented property to negroes.

Feb. 10, 1920—Mrs. W. D. O'Brien. Had sold property at 3632 Grand boulevard to Appomatox club. Had not moved at time of bombing. Windows broken.

Feb. 13, 1920—South Hamlin avenue, $1,000 damage. Aimed at Alexander Giboons, said to have sold real estate to negroes in white localities.

March 11, 1920—Moses Fox. Sold property to negroes. Damage $1,200. Had not moved yet.

This case is "unclassified."

March 6, 1919—Lake Park avenue, G. A. Myers, founder and president of Douglas Community Improvement association, an organization to prevent negroes from residing in district. Also had trouble with janitors' union. Reason for bombing not certain.

In giving publicity to facts co-operation is sought with the governor's commission and other agencies studying the race problem, it is stated. The following committee passed on the material for survey bulletins:

The Rev. Thomas Nicholson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church; Charles E. Bentley, vice-president National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Robert E. Parks, professor of sociology, University of Chicago; the Rev. Melbourne P. Boynton, vice-president, Illinois Vigilance association; Edward Osgood Brown, ex-judge of Appellate court; T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary, Chicago Urban league; Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Woman's City club; Miss Mary McDowell, chairman, inter-racial committee of Women's Clubs.

SAYS NEGROES WOULD GIVE UP CLAIM TO WHITE CHURCH

ST LOUIS MO STAR
FEBRUARY 27, 1920

Delmar-Enright Committee to Get Federation Aid in Obtaining Substitute Building.

It was announced at a meeting last night of the Delmar-Enright Protective and Improvement Association that the negro congregation which has contracted for purchase of the First United Presbyterian Church building at Newstead and Enright avenues was willing to give up its claim to that building, if another were found for it. The chairman of the meeting instructed the committee of five pastors of white churches of the neighborhood to appeal to the St. Louis Church Federation for help in finding another building for the negro congregation.

Speakers said the negro congregation had made the first payment of $1,000 upon the $30,000 purchase price of the building.

Other speakers said the United Presbyterian congregation might demand that another purchaser for its building be found if the present contract were broken.

The meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Sarah street and Washington boulevard. A vote of thanks was tendered the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange for its support of the association's purpose to prevent migration of negroes into the district between Grand avenue, Kingshighway, Forest Park boulevard and the Suburban tracks.

A committee was appointed to investigate the feasibility of enjoining the completion of the sale of the Newstead Avenue church to the negroes.

REVOKE PERMIT FOR NEGRO BLOCK PARTY

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JULY 22, 1920

White Residents Protested So Colored Folks Will Hold Party Indoors.

White residents on the Macon st. block, between Stuyvesant and Reid aves., who have been disturbed by the prospect of a block partry there tonight for the benefit of a negro church are now at ease. The permit which had been issued for roping off the block for the party has been revoked by the Highways Department and the block party will not be held.

At the Highways Department it was explained that the permit was originally issued at the request of Mrs. Lucy Mayers of 502 Macon st., a captain in charge of raising funds for the Concord Baptist Church of Christ (colored), 170 Adelphi st., of which the Rev. James B. Adams is pastor. She presented a petition from a number of residents of the block, asking for permission for the party to be held. As the residents are predominantly white, when some of them heard of the block party to be held for negroes they presented a counter petition with 140 names, a majority of the residents of the block, to the department, which then revoked the permit.

Police of the Ralph ave. station said today that they had never been notified of the permit and they would have objected to the party. The church committee is now returning the money for tickets bought for the block party. The negro residents of the block will hold a house party at the residence of Mrs. Lucy Mayers, 502 Macon st., tonight.

ATTACKS GANNON "JIM CROW" RULE

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
MARCH 24, 1920

FOR TENANTS

Rev. W. A. Boyd Says Colored People Have a Legal Right to Locate Where They Please.

Rev. William A. Byrd, pastor of Lafayette (colored) Presbyterian Church, today in a letter sent to the Jersey Journal, took issue with City Commissioner Gannon for objecting to the location of colored folk on Fairmount Avenue. The letter was as follows:

"In your issue of the 22d inst. a letter written to Mr. Adams by Commissioner Gannon was read with amazement by the people of conservative Jersey City. It is not our purpose to defend Mr. Adams, for he doubtless knows his rights in the premises, but it is our purpose to defend the uncalled for attack upon colored people. Mr. Gannon stated that colored people, for the most part, prefer to make their purchases of property in sections where they know their presence is not objectionable.' We think an investigation among colored people will disprove this assertion. Colored people go on the legal assumption that a man has a right to purchase property wherever he pleases and has the opportunity, and in doing so they determine to attend to their own business and take it that all law-abiding peoples will attend to theirs.

JUDGES PROTECT NEGRO TENANTS IN UPTOWN FLATS

N. Y. C. EVE. WORLD
SEPTEMBER 15, 1920

They're Victims of Gouging Landlords, Often of Their Own Race

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
MAY 8, 1920

"Negro tenants in New York are being most grossly imposed upon by their landlords," said Municipal Justice Spiegelberg, in the Seventh District Court at 125th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue yesterday. "I find they pay from two to three times what white tenants pay for the same apartments. And the elevator, telephone and hot and cold water service is almost nil."

He was disposing of the Roach House Cleaning Company's case against its tenants—John Johnson, Charles Moore and John Thompson, all of No. 212 West 141st Street, and John Boyd of No. 2424 Seventh Avenue. For the third time this year the company had raised the tenants, and the last time they refused to pay an increase of 25 per cent.

"Negro tenants do not seem to be aware of their rights under the rent laws," said Justice Spiegelberg, "and some steps ought to be taken for their protection. In all the thousands of negro cases I have heard there have been a few where there was not extortion. Many negro landlords exploit their tenants without scruple and give them absolutely no service in return."

The increase demanded was refused.

Justice Frank J. Coleman, presiding in Part II. of the same court, took the same stand in the case of the Traymore Leasing Company against John Made, James Sandford, Jose Brabant, John Perry and Joseph Tabbs, its negro tenants of No. 101 West 140th Street. In the case of John Made he reduced rental from $72 to $60; James Sandford, from $65 to $60; Jose Brabant, $73 to $60; John Perry, $85 to $70; Joseph Tabbs, $80 to $70.

"It was a simple case where the landlord was grossly overcharging the tenant," said Justice Coleman. "These tenants are from the West Indies and are not acquainted with their rights. I thought it a plain case of exploitation, so I disallowed the increases demanded and reduced the rentals."

James G. O'Sullivan, Assistant Corporation Counsel attached to the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, said: "Conditions in negro tenements in Harlem are terrible. The service amounts to absolutely nothing, but the rents are run up as high as the sky. They are dirty, unsanitary and smell to heaven. Something ought to be done about it."

Justice Coleman discontinued the case of Samuel Weinstein, who owns and lives in the premises at No. 506 West 135th Street, against Mrs. Mary Day, who leases an apartment there and sublets it. Weinstein induced Mrs. Day's tenant to move to another apartment in the same building, and Mrs. Day, knowing what he had done, held up the rent. Weinstein sought to compel her to pay. Judge Coleman said "it was a cheap trick" and that the rent only could be collected when the tenant was given the option of moving back into Mrs. Day's apartment.

RACIAL AGITATION
EAU CLAIRE WIS LEADER
JUNE 24, 1920

Negro riots in Chicago again remind us that there is an irrepressible conflict between the races. No matter how many high-sounding phrases we may use, or how many high ideals we may have about fellow men, this thing which is older than modern civilization, will be with us. Whenever negro population in any northern city reaches numbers where the black ceases to be an interesting curiosity or is not easily absorbed in the white majority he becomes a menace to peace. Sometimes we do not like to face facts, but we are compelled to do it in this instance. Even in Asiatic and European cities there is a separate quarter given to the negro, the Chinaman, the Moors or other marked racial representatives. This segregation is carried on in all our southern cities. There is a dead line. Altruism may shudder at such a fact, but it is a necessary fact. And experience teaches that there is no other peaceful way. Whenever this rule is violated we have riots and bloodshed and disgrace.—Janesville Gazette.

CHICAGO ILL TRIB
MARCH 21, 1920

CHURCH ENVOYS SEEK LIGHT ON RACE TROUBLES

A committee has been appointed by the Chicago federation to study the situation in regard to racial troubles. A delegation is being formed to visit the mayor, the state's attorney, and the chief of police to find out what action is being taken by these officials to settle the problem and to avoid future difficulties.

The federation is acting upon a letter sent from the New York office of the Federal Council of the Churches, pointing out that there are indications of trouble; and upon the results of the investigation by the interchurch world movement committee in Chicago. The federation declares it will do all it can to avoid further troubles, and believes that can best be accomplished by a just settlement of present cases.

"The Negroes are feeling very bitter about the indifference of officials," said Miss Mary McDowell, chairman of the interracial coöperatice committee, made up of delegates from sixty-five women's clubs, about half of which are clubs of colored women. "We feel that pressure ought to be brought to bear upon the mayor, chief of police, and state's attorney to find out why they have made so few arrests following the throwing of twenty-eight 'race' bombs. There have been two arrests."

The New York letter, signed by the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, said, in part: "Information has come to us relative to the Negro situation which seems to indicate a serious condition, far more than local."

The committee which will meet tomorrow afternoon to study the situation and make recommendations to the commitete on racial relations includes Robert McMordy, the Rev. A. F. Clark, Father M. W. Ross, T. Arnold Hill, Prof. Robert R. Park, Dr. George C. Hall and Dr. Frank O. Beck.

NEGRO PREACHER BUYS OLD HOME OF COL. FINERTY

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
DECEMBER 30, 1919

The old home of the late Col. J. Finerty at 3562 Grand boulevard has been sold by his widow to a Negro preacher.

"It's in the march of events that such things have to be brought about," explained Mrs. Finerty, "and so we're marching out. I've lived here nearly all my life and now I'm homeless. Only three white families are left in the block."

The sale was made to the Rev. F. A. McCoo, pastor of St. John's Baptist church.

SPRINGFIELD MO LEADER
OCTOBER 18, 1920

MIXED SCHOOLS.

A. M. Hyde, the Republican nominess for governor, seems to be breaking the ice for an announcement later on that Missouri will have mixed schools. This announcement it would come only after his election. To make such an announcement now would antagonize many Republicans who are opposed to mixed schools. Mr. Hyde constantly attacks the Missouri public school system, declaring it is inefficient and feeble. This paves the way for a radical reorganization. When reorganization came it would be found that schools wherein there was no color line would be provided. Mr. Hyde himself is not personally opposed to such a scheme as he himself voluntarily went to a college, Oberlin, where blacks are admitted exactly as whites are.

The Negroes are the balance of power in the Republican party in Missouri. It is estimated that St. Louis now has a black population of 90,000. About one-third of this number are voters. In a close state like Missouri it can be readily seen what 30,000 votes mean. In the whole state there are probably 50,000 Negro votes. The Negro is a power in the Republican party. As the Negro has no recognition on the state ticket it is necessary that he be placated and to provide mixed schools is thought to be satisfactory. Such a plan has worked satisfactorily in many states but in Kansas and other places it has caused much friction. It certainly would be a failure in Missouri and prove a great disappointment to Mr. Hyde and others who would try the experiment.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 21, 1920

RESENT "COLORED INVASION"

North Baltimore Residents Would Rather Buy Property.

Fearing a possible invasion of negro residents of North Baltimore, growing out of a house at 3 West Twenty-fourth street, which was advertised for rent to colored tenants, a joint meeting of prominent residents of North Baltimore, protesting against negroes "moving in," was held last night in Bennett Hall of Goucher College.

The action of a real estate operator who offered the property for rent to colored people was denounced. He has since changed his mind and would now rent the house in question to white tenants at what is considered an exorbitant figure.

Dr. George M. Settle, who presided, said that he would be one of the first men in Baltimore to dispense punishment to the person who would rent a house in the neighborhood to a colored family.

A motion was made by former Mayor J. Barry Mahool that a committee be appointed to wait on the building inspector and Board of Health relative to having the house advertised for rent to colored tenants and other houses in the same block condemned by the city. The motion was unanimously carried and the following committee was appointed: Mr. Mahool, Peter E. Tome, Dr. William Westley Guth, president of Goucher College; Howard S. Dryden, Dr. George M. Settle and Howard Smith.

A motion was also made that the houses be purchased by voluntary subscriptions by residents of North Baltimore and, after undergoing extensive improvements, be presented to Goucher College to be used as dormitories by the students. While several persons who attended the meeting offered to make liberal donations to such a fund, other action was deemed best to rid the neighborhood of colored folk.

WOULD FILL APARTMENTS WITH NEGRO OCCUPANTS

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
APRIL 25, 1920

Jacob C. Feldman, of 258 Third street, owner of a tenement house at 1876 Douglas street, Brownsville, where a rent strike has been in progress for two months and from which seventeen out of twenty-one tenant families have been evicted, said at the Brownsville police station last night that unless his tenants ceased their "Bolshevik methods" before next Tuesday he would close with Moses & Moses, negro real estate brokers, of 409 Lenox avenue, Manhattan, to colonize the house with negro tenants.

Feldman had called at the police station to ask Acting Capt. William Koenig for additional police protection against the rent strikers. He declared that he had raised the rent only $4 and $5 a month, just enough to cover the cost of renovating the house, and that the maximum rent was now $18 a month. Negro tenants, he said, would pay him $30 a month and would not cause him any trouble.

Replying to a question as to whether this action would not tend to reduce the value of property in the vicinity, Feldman said:

"I don't care who suffers. I am in a desperate state of mind. I am going to protect myself."

LOWERING CLOUDS OF JIM-CROW Y. M. C. A. AGAIN LOOM OVER THE HUB.

The Guardian
6-19-

A Jim-Crow Y. M. C. A. for liberty loving Boston at last seems to be the consensus of opinion of some of the white people who for years have been trying like the spider does the fly to draw the Colored citizens of Boston into this web. The white man so greatly interested in this nefarious game has at last found a Colored stool pigeon who for a stipulated salary from his (white man's) personal funds is moving heaven and earth to consummate the deal.

So deftly has he done his work that a Colored man has been engaged to come to Boston inside of three months to act as Secretary with quarters at the Y. M. C. A. Building. You who have been fighting for Equality of Rights all these years. You who love to narrate the fight for justice made by Lewis Hayden, Wm. C. Nell, Wm. Wells Brown, Edwin G. Walker and others to say nothing of the noble work of Sumner, Garrison and Phillips, what do you think of it?

Negro Banker Forced To Leave His $30,000 Home

The Leader
6-26-1920

Chicago, June 21.—The home of Jesse Binga, colored banker and realty man, was bombed for the fifth time. Mr. Binga told the policemen a little later that he intends to move. "This is the limit," he said, "I'm going."

This time the entire veranda of the house at 5922 South Park avenue was torn away. Windows in adjacent apartment buildings were broken. The entire neighborhood was roused. No one was injured.

Former bombs were attributed to race feeling, white men having said Mr. Binga "rented too many flats in high-class residential districts to Negroes." The explosion caused little damage.

Mr. Binga's real estate office and private bank at 4724 South State street has also been bombed. He is wealthy and is said to have refused $30,000 for his present much-bombed residence.

Ninth Bomb at Negroes' Home

CHICAGO ILL EXAMINER
APRIL 14, 1920

UP TO last night eight bombs had been exploded around the house at 4404 Grand blvd., occupied by Negroes. Three detectives from Chief Garrity's staff were assigned to keep nightly vigil.

About 10:30 o'clock last night the detectives heard the familiar crash, followed by the clink of broken window glass and crumbling of brick walls. A bomb had been thrown at the rear of the house.

Across the street lives John R. Thompson, the restaurant man. The bomb target house is occupied by Ernest C. Clark, Negro contractor.

The chief's detectives arrested a man in an automobile near the scene. The chief went to the Fiftieth st. station and quizzed the prisoner for an hour.

"The boy is in Chicago visiting his aunt—my sister, Mrs. Robert F. Swain of 4361 Grand blvd.," Mr. Thompson told Chief Garrity at midnight.

The youth will be held for further questioning. He denies any connection with the bomb outrage.

FOR SALE—TO NEGROES

NEW YORK CITY EVE. WORLD
MARCH 18, 1920

St. John's Place Residents Get Second Shock Succeeding Police Raid.

Mrs. Annie Allen, whose home, No. 201 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, was raided a few days ago on a charge of being a disorderly house, gave her neighbors another shock yesterday, when a card bearing these words appeared in a window:

"For sale—to colored tenants only."

The raid by the police created consternation among the neighbors, but the sign came like a bombshell.

"I'll sell to anybody who has the money," Mrs. Allen told a reporter. Asked why she specified colored tenants, she replied: "That's my business."

Segregation — 1920

Letters From the People

CHICAGO ILL EXAMINER
DECEMBER 27, 1919

FAVORS RACE SEGREGATION.

Editor Herald and Examiner:

Sir—Your editorial, "Negroes North and South," offers one fact that is of concern to those interested in constructive action, in the situation that even the optimist must admit is constantly growing more serious.

The statement that more Negroes came to Chicago during the period of riots than left it is simply another indication of that defiant attitude which was so clearly and undeniably presented by the editors of the leading Negro publications in the United States immediately following the Chicago crisis.

What does the Chicago Negro want? He has industrial and religious and political equality, but he is not satisfied. What more does he require?

You will find the answer to this question frankly stated in one of the articles above referred to, purporting to have come from the pen of one of our leading Negro editors, in an issue following closely the disgraceful hostilities in Chicago. The basis of the colored demand in the North is SOCIAL EQUALITY, and the sooner you men who direct the editorial policy of great journals realize this truth, and face the issue squarely, the sooner we will get concerted action, leading to a solution of the problem.

There is only one plan under which the Negro as a race can live and thrive and improve himself, and that is the plan of a strict segregation. H. L. M.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

LONG ISLAND CITY N. Y. STAR
SEPTEMBER 4, 1920

The Color Line.

The situation created in Nassau Heights by the decision of a property owner there to lease his home to a negro family will undoubtedly receive close attention from home-owners everywhere in the borough.

Omitting from consideration the personal friction between the Nassau Heights man and his neighbors, there is grave doubt as to the wisdom of leasing property to anyone near whom the average man does not desire to live.

This is not said to justify prejudice against negroes. That is unfortunate and undeserved. It is merely a recognition of the fact that the majority of people do not desire negroes for near neighbors and will not pay good prices for homes near them.

Because of this general attitude, property values invariably fall in negro neighborhoods. Therefore, insofar as they wish to prevent a depreciation of realty values, the residents of Lewis avenue appear, in this respect, fully justified in their opposition.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
MAY 1920

SEGREGATION AND JUSTICE TO THE NEGRO.

Booker T. Washington always maintained that the specter of "social equality" between the white and negro races was imaginary, and that such a thing as equality of this kind would be dependent upon at least a half-way step by the white man. The negro could not, by thrusting himself forward, become the social equal of the white, said Washington.

Now comes A. M. Moore, a negro business man of North Carolina, with more of Washington's doctrine that each race can best work out its fortune separately. Separation itself, is not objected to by the negroes, says Moore "so long as that separation is not promulgated on the theory of inferiority and is not used to deprive the negro of improvements which he is entitled to have as a taxpayer."

Gradually it is being realized by thinking members of both races that segregation will take care of itself under reasonable conditions. Segregation does not mean that the negroes are to be moved north, to Africa or anywhere else out of the South. Washington and other leaders of the race, constantly warned the negroes that their real home and hope were in the South as co-laborers with the people they knew and the people who knew and sympathized with them in turn. A real example of segregation is the prosperous and model negro community at Durham, N. C., where Mr. Moore lives.

What the intelligent negro of the South is asking is that as he builds up his own community and leads his own life he shall not be discriminated against, exploited or in any way made the victim of injustice. And there is evidence that this situation is being understood by the white race of the South. It is beginning to be clear that a prosperous and law-abiding negro community near a white community means better times for both communities and races.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
FEBRUARY 13, 1920

NEGROES AND EQUALITY.

The negro of the better class does not seek or ever want social equality with the white man. But the black man does want equal industrial opportunity. Why not?

The American negro has progressed more rapidly than any other race on the globe. He has had about fifty years of freedom. In that time there is very little that the white man possesses that the negro does not possess.

White people would not be satisfied with negroes segregated in any section of Chicago. Just go in to the so-called negro section and see how many whites live under, over and next door to negroes, not because they cannot live elsewhere, but simply to make money through the negro. After the white man becomes wealthy in the negro neighborhood he moves over to Grand boulevard or Michigan boulevard and is one of the first to protest against the negro who helped to put him on the boulevard. He is one of the first to throw bombs or help drive the negro from a white neighborhood. Wherever the negro goes there is the white man on the job with unscrupulous graft and disgraceful deceit to steal the very heart of the negro's endeavors.

The negro has always been first in war, first in peace and last in the heart of the white man.

Chicago. LELA M. LEWIS.

Negroes to "Invade" 125th St.; Church Building Is Reported Sold to Colored Congregation

— *Injunction Forbids Negro*

T. Moore To Whom Bank

BALTIMORE MD. MORN. SUN
NOVEMBER 23, 1920

Temporary Court Order Halts His Plans To Occupy 1207 Bolton Street.

The Neighborhood Corporation, which was formed to resist the moving of negroes into white neighborhoods, and Harry F. Stine obtained a preliminary injunction yesterday in Circuit Court No 2 against the Newfield Building and Loan Corporation, Mrs. Annie Shapiro and Thomas Sparrow, colored, prohibiting Sparrows from moving into the dwelling at 1207 Bolton street. The injunction was granted by Judge Dawkins upon the filing of a bond for $1,000.

It is alleged in the bill of complaint, filed through J. S. T. Waters, attorney, that the members of the complainant association, Mr. Stine and the former owner of 1207 Bolton street entered into an agreement providing that their property should not be used or occupied by negroes. Mrs. Shapiro now owns 1207 Bolton street, it is alleged, and it has been rented to Sparrow, who is preparing to move into it. It is also alleged that Mrs. Shapiro told the negro to pay no attention to the agreement upon which the suit is based and which the former owner signed.

The agreement, it is said, comprehends the property on Lanvale street, from Eutaw Place to Mount Royal avenue, and the intersecting streets from Dolphin street to Lafayette avenue.

Not Yet Paradise

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
MARCH 13, 1920

In Chicago Mr. Moses Fox recently sold his home to a negro man. A few nights later, after Mr. Fox had vacated the place, a bomb was set off in the home and it was badly wrecked. Mr. Fox gives as a reason for the bomb, the following:

"Some of the neighbors did not like the idea of negro families coming into the building."

Chicago is yet not a haven of rest nor a region of peace and quietude for the negro.

HOME OF NEGROES BLASTED BY BOMB FOR THIRD TIME

CHICAGO ILL POST
NOVEMBER 3, 1920

For the third time in the last five years a bomb exploded in the doorway of the apartment-house occupied by negroes at 3710 Grand boulevard early today, wrecking the front of the building and shattering windows in nearby houses.

The bomb, which is believed to have resulted from the war against negro tenants in the Grand boulevard district, is said to have been placed by a pedestrian shortly after 2 a. m. The force of the blast was so great that the doorway of the building was shattered and the neighborhood was aroused. The damage was estimated at $700.

Charles L. Burgess owns the building. He lives at 3718 Grand boulevard

NEW BOMB OUTRAGE IN "WINDY CITY"

The Cleveland Advocate

CHICAGO, July 30.—The only Colored family in the block moved into an apartment at 4060 Prairie avenue. Before all of their furniture was in, a bomb was exploded beneath the front stairway. There was no one injured, but the front of the building was demolished and windows in other apartments within within a radius of 300 feet were shattered.